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Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, namely, support to the mediation process; protection of civilians; support to the mediation of community conflict; and support.

UNAMID incurred $1,044.1 million in expenditure for the reporting period, representing a resource utilization rate of 94.7 per cent (compared with $1,089.1 million in expenditure in the prior period, for a resource utilization rate of 94.4 per cent).

The unencumbered balance of $58.0 million was attributable mainly to reduced requirements in the amount of $39.8 million for operational costs, owing primarily to the non-deployment of four military utility helicopters and lower-than-budgeted prices for petrol, oil and lubricants. Civilian personnel costs were $23.6 million lower than budgeted as a result of the higher-than-budgeted actual average vacancy rate for international staff, owing primarily to the challenges faced by the Operation in obtaining visas. The decreased requirements were offset in part by the higher-than-planned expenditure for military and police personnel of $5.3 million, which was attributable mainly to the higher-than-projected deployment of military contingent personnel.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	551 521.6	556 840.9	(5 319.3)	(1.0)
Civilian personnel	278 085.2	254 529.3	23 555.9	8.5
Operational costs	272 557.9	232 745.9	39 812.0	14.6
Gross requirements	**1 102 164.7**	**1 044 116.1**	**58 048.5**	**5.3**
Staff assessment income	23 968.5	24 041.1	(72.6)	(0.3)
Net requirements	**1 078 196.2**	**1 020 075.0**	**58 121.1**	**5.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**1 102 164.7**	**1 044 116.1**	**58 048.5**	**5.3**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	147	147	140	4.8
Military contingents	15 698	15 698	14 222	9.4
United Nations police	1 583	1 583	1 325	16.3
Formed police units	1 820	1 820	1 815	0.3
International staff	970	970	786	19.0
National staff[c]				
National Professional Officers	228	224	157	29.9
General Service	2 516	2 283	2 176	4.7
United Nations Volunteers				
International	163	163	150	8.0
National	4	4	3	25.0
Temporary positions[d]				
International staff	19	19	16	15.8
National staff	81	81	78	3.7
Government-provided personnel	6	6	6	–

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and planned monthly strength.
[c] Reflects the combined incumbency information for the Operation and for posts at the Regional Service Centre financed from the UNAMID budget.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The proposed budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 4 March 2015 (A/69/808) and amounted to $1,135,518,100 gross ($1,111,158,900 net). It provided for 147 military observers, 15,698 military contingent personnel, 1,583 United Nations police officers, 1,820 formed police personnel, 6 government-provided personnel, 981 international staff, 2,357 national staff and 167 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.

2. In its report of 1 May 2015, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,133,268,800 gross for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 (A/69/839/Add.6, para. 64).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 69/261 B, appropriated an amount of $1,102,164,700 gross ($1,078,196,200 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016. The total amount has been assessed on Member States. As provided for by the same resolution, a total of 476 posts and positions were abolished effective 31 December 2015, comprising 8 National Professional Officer posts, 467 national General Service posts and 1 national General Service temporary assistance position.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of UNAMID was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Security Council in its resolution 2228 (2015).

5. UNAMID is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

6. Within that overall objective, UNAMID contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by subprogrammes as follows: mediation process, protection of civilians, mediation of community conflict and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2015/16 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. In its resolution 2228 (2015) of 29 June 2015, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAMID to 30 June 2016. The Council reiterated its endorsement of the revised strategic priorities set out for the Operation in Council resolution 2148 (2014) and directed UNAMID to continue to align all of its activities and resources for the achievement of its priorities. During the 2015/16 period, UNAMID continued to fulfil its mandate by focusing on the three strategic priorities outlined in the special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the Operation (S/2014/138): (a) mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, while taking into account ongoing democratic transformation at the national level; (b) protection of civilians, facilitation of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and safety and security of humanitarian personnel; and (c) support to the mediation of community conflict, including through measures to address its root causes, in conjunction with the United Nations country team.

Mediation between the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

9. The African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur continued his consultations with the parties to the conflict in an effort to promote direct talks between the armed movements and the Government of the Sudan to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement in Darfur. On 14 and 15 August 2015, the Acting Joint Special Representative/Joint Chief Mediator held consultations in Paris with the three main non-signatory movements in an effort aimed at their joining the peace process on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Acting Joint Special Representative/Joint Chief Mediator participated in the cessation of hostilities talks held in Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 November 2015, between the Government of the Sudan, the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North) and two of the Darfur armed movements. On 23 January 2016, following his appointment, the new Joint Special Representative/Joint Chief Mediator participated in a meeting jointly organized with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and facilitated informal meetings in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia, from 23 to 25 January 2016, between the Government of the Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement-Gibril (JEM-Gibril) and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM), to discuss contentious issues in the African Union High-level Implementation Panel draft agreement on cessation of hostilities submitted to the parties in November 2015. Those efforts culminated in March 2016 in the signing by the Government of the Sudan of the road map agreement proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, representing an important milestone in determining a practicable way forward towards ensuring progress in the negotiations on cessation of hostilities and a permanent ceasefire.

10. The Joint Special Representative/Joint Chief Mediator held consultations in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 April 2016 with the leaders of SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril to review the mediation process, during which they agreed, for the first time since the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in 2011, to travel to Doha to meet with the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar to explore ways of taking the peace process forward. On 30 and 31 May 2016, the Joint Special Representative/Joint

Chief Mediator and the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar held meetings with SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril in Doha to discuss ways for the two movements to join the peace process on the basis of the Doha Document.

Implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur

11. In April 2016, the Government of the Sudan announced that, with the near full implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including through the holding of the administrative referendum and the completion of plans for the return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin and for civilian disarmament, the term of the Darfur Regional Authority, which was to expire in July 2016, would not be renewed. The Government further indicated that specialized commissions provided for under the Doha Document would continue to exist and possibly report to the Presidency. Following that announcement, the eleventh meeting of the Implementation Follow-up Mechanism of the Doha Document was held in Khartoum on 9 May 2016 to discuss, inter alia, the implementation of the outstanding provisions of the Doha Document.

12. The Ceasefire Commission monitored and verified the disarmament and demobilization of the parties signatories to the Doha Document. The Commission regularly monitored the implementation of the permanent ceasefire, including the final security arrangements concerning the ex-combatants from the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM-Sudan). A total of 3,673 ex-combatants affiliated with LJM and JEM-Sudan were demobilized, of whom 1,276 were successfully integrated into the Government of the Sudan armed forces and the Sudanese police. The Ceasefire Commission held three meetings with LJM, JEM-Sudan and the Government of the Sudan. The Commission secretariat held seven meetings with the two movements and the Government of the Sudan during the reporting period, and an additional six meetings were held in the sub-offices of the Ceasefire Commission in Sectors North, South and East. The objective of the meetings was to assess the progress of implementation of the final security arrangement and permanent ceasefire under the Doha Document. The outcomes of the meetings were UNAMID support for the preparation of the demobilization sites, the provision of adequate transport for representatives participating in the verification exercises and the facilitation of stipends for the representatives. In addition, the Commission continued to provide logistical support, such as office space and transportation, to the signatory parties' representatives who were co-located with the Ceasefire Commission at Operation headquarters in El Fasher.

13. UNAMID supported the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of signatory armed movements, in line with the final security arrangements of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. In addition, UNAMID provided technical and logistical support for community security and arms control initiatives led by the Government of the Sudan, intended to address the problem of weapons proliferation in communities across Darfur.

14. The locality-level meetings of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation resumed in the beginning of the reporting period, following their suspension in

February 2015 owing to financial constraints. Meetings were held in Kabkabiya and Mellit localities (North Darfur) on 31 August and 1 September 2015, in Um Baru and Umkadada localities (North Darfur) on 8 and 9 September 2015 and in Shearia (East Darfur) on 2 and 3 October 2015. The locality-level meetings in Khartoum State were held in four localities, namely Khartoum, Shargennil, Jebel Awliaa and Omdurman, on 9, 10, 11 and 12 December 2015, respectively. The consultations identified a number of issues ranging from insecurity arising from the proliferation of illegal arms, political and economic marginalization by the ruling class, the distortion of the system of native administration and the traditional land tenure system, banditry and substance abuse arising from unemployment and lack of opportunity. In mid-April 2016, UNAMID facilitated a meeting of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation at UNAMID headquarters in El Fasher to review the progress of the implementation process and consider means of overcoming delays in the holding of the remaining 26 locality-level consultations foreseen in the programme of work.

15. UNAMID hazard assessment and ordnance disposal operations were conducted in 136 villages, resulting in the identification of 202 hazardous areas and the removal and safe destruction of 6,658 explosive remnants of war and 227,229 rounds of small arms ammunition posing immediate danger to the communities. Risk education was also provided in villages and in internally displaced persons camps to raise awareness of the dangers posed by explosive remnants of war. A total of 193,197 persons, including women and children, benefited from risk-education activities. UNAMID extended technical support to the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and selected police stations to improve storage conditions for weapons and ammunition and to minimize risks associated with theft for criminal use and accidental detonation of poorly stored ammunition. The Operation provided 525 gun lockers and five weapons marking machines with compressors on loan to the Commission to support its small arms and light weapons collection activities.

Protection of civilians and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance

16. During the reporting period, the protection of civilians remained at the core of the Operation's mandate, in line with Security Council resolution 2148 (2014). A concerted Operation-wide focus was given to the implementation of the revised protection of civilians strategy endorsed in May 2015. The revised strategy was aimed at a more seamless implementation of the mandate across the Operation's components and sections, in conjunction with United Nations country team partners, with a strong emphasis on strategic, geographical and operational prioritization of protection threats and on early warning and response at the sector and team-site levels. While advocating for unhindered access to populations in need of protection assistance, UNAMID continued to focus its efforts on supporting the protection of civilians by working in a more integrated and cohesive manner and launching more targeted and meaningful responses to the protection concerns that faced the civilian population.

17. Joint protection group meetings, with the participation of United Nations agencies and UNAMID military, police and civilian personnel, were convened at the Operation's headquarters and sector levels to review protection developments on the ground and recommend appropriate mitigating measures. UNAMID continued to

work in an integrated manner at the team-site level to foster closer interaction with local community members and increased early warning and early response capacity at the community level. Such interaction enabled the Operation to arrange patrols by its military and formed police units to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable civilians while working, farming and collecting firewood and grass.

18. UNAMID supported the protection of civilians through the creation of a protective environment and capacity-building of the Government of the Sudan police and community-oriented policing initiatives. UNAMID continued the establishment of family and child protection desks with the Government of the Sudan police and conducted community-oriented policing for firewood, farming and livelihood activities and village and town patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons. The Operation's police and military components also conducted joint security assessment patrols for the purpose of information gathering and supporting early warning systems.

19. UNAMID conducted night, short- and long-range patrols for the protection of civilians and of United Nations personnel and equipment. These patrols and humanitarian escorts helped to create safe and secure conditions for the delivery of humanitarian aid to civilians in need. Liaison and engagement between the Operation and Government of the Sudan authorities improved over the performance period, as shown by a reduction in the frequency of denial of access and restrictions on movement imposed on UNAMID (from 130 related incidents during the 2014/15 period to 23 incidents in the 2015/16 period). The reduction allowed UNAMID greater access to civilians under threat and also enabled the Operation to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons in areas hitherto denied access, especially in the Jebel Marra enclave. The Operation, however, continued to face episodic restrictions on its patrols and verification missions to Jebel Marra and other conflict areas in the aftermath of intercommunal clashes and attacks on the civilian population. As a result of such restrictions, UNAMID could not immediately undertake critical security and assessment missions to areas of fighting between Government forces and armed movements and intercommunal violence.

20. The deployment of the military utility helicopter unit and two infantry battalions, both of which were required to provide essential capabilities, did not materialize during the reporting period. The utility helicopter unit was intended to facilitate the rapid deployment of the force reserve unit; to provide additional support for the Operation's monitoring responsibilities, which would have enhanced its situational awareness, decision-making and operational tasking; and to support search, rescue, extraction and evacuation operations for the benefit of troops and United Nations personnel. The deployment of the two additional battalions in the volatile and unpredictable security environment of Darfur would have enabled the Operation to create a more flexible, agile and mobile force structure. The planned transportation of the four military utility helicopters from their initial location to Khartoum did not materialize by the end of the reporting period owing to logistical challenges. In addition, two infantry battalions were not deployed owing to delayed predeployment exercises.

21. UNAMID supported the rule of law by extending technical support to the re-establishment of the criminal justice chain in areas to which displaced persons

returned, as well as capacity-building of Government of the Sudan prison staff in basic prison duties and human rights approaches to prison management. In addition, the Operation supported local-level reconciliation by strengthening the capacity of rural courts to address land disputes and other conflict drivers and promoting the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur through support to the Special Court and the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes. UNAMID initiated and collaborated with the United Nations country team in the development of the four-year United Nations joint programme for the rule of law in Darfur under the auspices of the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections, a strategy designed to allow for a seamless transfer of some rule of law tasks to United Nations entities with comparative advantage. Furthermore, UNAMID established an operational plan to guide the transition and, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, organized two donor conferences to source funding for the joint programme.

22. With respect to the promotion and protection of human rights, UNAMID continued to monitor and report on human rights and protection concerns, particularly sexual and gender-based violence. UNAMID engaged with the Government of the Sudan and other key parties regarding compliance with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law. UNAMID also advocated for the development and consolidation of the legal framework for the establishment and functioning of human rights and transitional justice mechanisms, as set forth in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Furthermore, the Operation supported capacity-building efforts of State and non-State institutions and the work of the Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holder (the Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, including Darfur).

23. UNAMID continued to mainstream child rights and child protection through capacity-building and the training of peacekeepers and associated Operation personnel. Similar training sessions were also extended to national institutions, host communities, internally displaced persons, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel and civil society. UNAMID continued with its advocacy campaign to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers by parties to the conflict and the use of children as fighters by communities in ethnic clashes, as part of the campaign entitled "No Child Soldiers — Protect Darfur" that was implemented across Darfur. To this end, UNAMID held a series of meetings with the State Legislative Council, the State Council for Child Welfare, the Ministry of Social Affairs the Government of the Sudan police and the Sudanese Armed Forces in three States (South, Central and West Darfur). Additional campaigns were successfully held in internally displaced persons camps in Al Salam and Nertiti (Central Darfur), Krinding and El Geneina town (West Darfur) and Otash, Kalma and Manawashe town (South Darfur), which were attended by internally displaced persons leaders, women, youth and local authorities. Since 2009, the Operation's concerted efforts to curb the use of child soldiers in Darfur have yielded a substantial reduction in the recruitment and use of child soldiers by the parties to the conflict. Meanwhile, the potential use of children as fighters by communities in ethnic clashes remains a major concern.

Support to the mediation of community conflict

24. *North Darfur*. After the land dispute between the Berti and Zeyadiyah resulted in the resumption of violence in February 2015, UNAMID engaged with local

authorities, community leaders, the Meidob tribe mediators and civil society mechanisms for the resolution of the conflict. These efforts contributed to the signing of cessation of hostilities agreements in March and July 2015. An integrated team from UNAMID conducted confidence-building missions in July 2015 to Ein El Dess and Hiliat Ahmed Shayib villages. With support from UNAMID, members of the local women's organizations held peace forums for the Berti and the Zayadiyah in July and October 2015, respectively. In December 2015, UNAMID provided technical and logistical support for eight peace campaigns, facilitated by the Mellit locality officials and the Meidob native administration to encourage peace and prepare the communities in the Mellit and Al Kuma localities for a North Darfur State-level planned reconciliation conference.

25. Following attacks on internally displaced persons (mostly Fur) by armed groups in Sortony (North Darfur) in May 2016, UNAMID initiated a reconciliation process and engaged with relevant stakeholders to diffuse tensions. In June 2016, the UNAMID Force Commander met with leaders of internally displaced persons from the Sortoni gathering site who expressed concern over growing insecurity at the site. A UNAMID team met with local leaders to urge them to reopen the Kabkabiya-Sortony road. Follow-up meetings were held with key stakeholders, including leaders of the northern Rezeigat (Abbala) and Fur tribes, members of the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and the Governor of North Darfur.

26. *South Darfur*. In September 2015, UNAMID facilitated the signing of a peace agreement between the Fallata and Salamat in an effort to end their dispute over access to farming land and resources in Buram locality. In this context, the Operation regularly engaged with state authorities, tribal leadership and relevant mediators in Darfur and Khartoum. In April 2016, UNAMID joined a delegation from the South Darfur State Legislative Council for a two-day field mission to Tulus and Buram localities to disseminate the provisions of the agreement. In May 2016, the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of the Darfur Regional Authority and South Darfur authorities, with support from UNAMID, organized a peace conference during which the Fallata and Salamat in Kass locality reviewed and signed a new agreement strengthening their prior accords.

27. *East Darfur*. In the aftermath of the violence between the Ma'alia and the southern Rezeigat as a result of their land dispute in the first half of 2015, UNAMID continued its engagement with the leaders of both tribes, urging them to reinitiate their reconciliation process. In September 2015, UNAMID participated in and facilitated a visit of federal and state government officials to Aubu Karinka locality in an effort to mediate between the two groups. In October and November 2015, the Operation also facilitated the travel of Ma'alia leaders from Khartoum, Abu Karinka and Adilla to El Daein for this purpose. Following an escalation of tension between the southern Rezeigat and Ma'alia over cattle-rustling, and between the former group and the South Darfur State government in April 2016, UNAMID constantly engaged with the Governor, state authorities and the tribal leadership to de-escalate the situation.

28. *West Darfur*. After a series of attacks in January 2016, UNAMID engaged with the leaders of the Beni Halba and the Massalit in El Geneina, as well as in El Fasher, North Darfur and Khartoum, to urge peaceful coexistence. The Operation also engaged with the Governor of West Darfur to gauge the situation and discuss ways of mending the social fabric in the State.

29. During the reporting period, UNAMID also facilitated the signing of 18 peace agreements, including those between: (a) the Ghuzam and the Birgid, (b) the Birgid and the Mahadi and (c) the Ma'alia and the Mahariya in East Darfur; (d) the Gimir and the Drouk, (e) the Massalit and the Arab Zaghawa, (f) the Arab Awlad Zaid and the Zaghawa and (g) the Dago and the Massalit in West Darfur; (h) the Ta'aisha and the Salamat, (i) the southern Rezeigat and the Misseriya, (j) the Fallata and the Salamat, (k) the Beni Halba and the Salamat, (l) the Misseriya and the Abbala, (m) the Habaniya and the southern Rezeigat, (n) the Zaghawa Ratana and the Zaghawa Umkamalti and (o) the Salamat and the Beni Halba in South Darfur; and (p) the Misseriya and the Awlad Zaid, (q) the Gimar and the Tama and (r) the Nawaiba and the Salamat in Central Darfur.

30. Furthermore, in an effort to prevent and mitigate conflicts between farmers and nomadic herders, UNAMID conducted 20 peace campaigns, 13 dialogue and consultation forums and six outreach meetings across Darfur. Over 1,958 participants representing farmers, nomads, internally displaced persons, returnees, native leaders, civil society organizations and local authorities participated. In September 2015, local leaders in the Korma locality in North Darfur informed UNAMID that more than 6,000 internally displaced persons had returned to villages to engage in seasonal farming activities and attributed this to the peace campaigns and forums conducted by the Operation. In addition, UNAMID, along with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), participated in a field mission in support of a migratory route demarcation project.

31. UNAMID also engaged with influential Darfuri personalities and civil society groups based in Khartoum to bolster reconciliation processes between communities in Darfur. The Operation provided logistical and technical support for the Darfur Organization for Culture, Dialogue and Social Peace, a local civil society group, to launch its peacebuilding activities in El Fasher and worked extensively with the Kasha Center for Peace and Reconciliation in Khartoum, particularly on the reconciliation between the Ma'alia and the southern Rezeigat. UNAMID also undertook capacity-building initiatives to encourage peaceful coexistence between various communities. Moreover, the Operation, jointly with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, organized a workshop on peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution workshops in South Darfur and East Darfur States and conducted three conflict management and peacebuilding workshops in South Darfur.

32. UNAMID continued to support the mediation of local community conflict through the implementation of community stabilization projects and community-based labour-intensive projects for at-risk youth based on traditional disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and community violence reduction measures in Darfur. UNAMID concluded the mapping of nine communities across Darfur and launched two community stabilization projects, comprising 12 sub-projects, in Umbarru (North Darfur) and Thandelti (West Darfur) communities for 1,252 direct beneficiaries. The Operation also implemented community-based labour-intensive projects for 500 direct beneficiaries in 22 communities across Darfur that will provide livelihood opportunities, vocational skills and on-the-job training through construction of community infrastructure. In addition, two new projects that will directly benefit 80 beneficiaries commenced implementation during the performance period.

Advisory services mission-wide and with other stakeholders

33. UNAMID continued to integrate gender perspectives into all components of the mandate through capacity-building on gender mainstreaming and technical advice extended to all UNAMID personnel, including at the leadership level. UNAMID also coordinated the organization of the Global Open Day consultation across Darfur, in which 572 Darfuri women engaged with the United Nations system and state leadership on the implementation status of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security.

34. UNAMID launched a new and more robust communications strategy focused on the production of multimedia outputs to strengthen its community outreach activities and enhance its presence on social media. The Operation began circulating a "Photo of the Day" throughout Darfur to increase public awareness of its activities and published a comic book using simple illustrations to highlight its work on the protection of civilians. Though new restrictions in the print publications industry led to a reduced number of hard copy publications, UNAMID was able to utilize the available technology to increase the circulation of public information in electronic format.

C. Mission support initiatives

35. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains.

36. UNAMID implemented the second tranche of its streamlining exercise, which resulted in the abolition of 476 posts and positions. This was part of the Operation's reconfiguration of its organizational structure and reporting lines to align the Support Division's posts and positions with the principles of the global field support strategy, with a view to adopting a flexible structure to meet future demands on the Operation.

37. UNAMID utilized regional strategic transport resources to support troop rotations and meet its air transportation requirements, and also continued to rely heavily on aviation support to meet its operational and logistical requirements, primarily owing to the difficult terrain and limited road and rail infrastructure in Darfur. UNAMID operated five fixed-wing aircraft and 17 helicopters in 31 locations, consisting of 27 helipads and four major airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum). The Operation faced challenges with respect to its air operations, including the non-deployment of the four military utility helicopters (see para. 20 above), which limited the number of planned flights that could be operated. In addition, the limited time window made available for air traffic control operations restricted the number of actual flights which could be operated during the reporting period. As a result, it was imperative for the Operation to conduct multiple tasks simultaneously within the limited window of operations to the extent possible. These restrictions also affected the Operation's capacity to respond to emergencies and conduct unplanned activities at short notice.

38. With the aim of consolidating and stabilizing the existing communications and information technology infrastructure, UNAMID improved its communications infrastructure by optimizing the utilization of its satellite bandwidth through the centralization of its ultra-high frequency (UHF) radio network, Tetra, hosted by the United Nations Global Service Centre. UNAMID also initiated the centralization of its printing services with the acquisition of multifunctional printers at the beginning of the performance period to replace the stand-alone devices. At the end of the performance period this initiative was on hold awaiting the customs clearance of the newly purchased printers.

39. With the aim of minimizing reliance on fossil fuels and reducing its carbon footprint, UNAMID conceptualized the implementation of the green initiative. A project was initiated to install solar power plants, which will be the primary source of power for information and communications technology equipment rooms in remote locations. The planned multi-year solar power generation system to provide a power source alternative to generators did not materialize, however, because of delays in concluding the necessary technical clearances and selection of the most efficient sourcing methodology.

40. With regard to other multi-year projects, the first phase of the construction of 3.5 kilometres of asphalt road through the compacting of soil, sand and gravel was finalized in the prior period. UNAMID determined that the second phase of the project, the asphalting, budgeted for in the 2015/16 period, was no longer needed, as the gravel surface was considered sufficient to serve operational mobility needs. In relation to warehousing, UNAMID determined that it would be more cost-efficient to modify the structural elements through reinforced brick walls and perimeter fencing. This allowed UNAMID to rehabilitate a total of seven warehouse facilities.

41. During the reporting period, UNAMID was not able to undertake the construction of a sanitary landfill in El Daein, and an earthen dam, owing to the difficulties in acquiring land from government authorities. UNAMID intends to look into the utilization of land available within the team sites to develop appropriate disposal sites, as a strategy to address the lengthy disposal site acquisition process. UNAMID completed four of the 13 controlled tipping sites planned for in the budget. The volatile security situation across Darfur prevented the completion of the remaining controlled tipping sites. Using in-house capacity, the Operation was able to drill 12 boreholes during the performance period. Functional boreholes are crucial for a stable water source for the Operation's needs.

42. In line with its commitment to minimize the environmental impact of its activities in accordance with internal environmental guidelines and its continued effort for greater water sustainability, UNAMID collected, removed and treated 870,114 m^3 of liquid waste and collected and disposed of 85,554 m^3 of solid waste at all Operation locations, which represented an increase of 8 per cent compared with the previous reporting period.

43. UNAMID continued to enhance preventive health measures through awareness and sensitization campaigns. During the reporting period, UNAMID offered screening and early detection of non-communicable diseases. Screening programmes for cancer (breast and prostate), diabetes and cardiovascular diseases were implemented.

44. To meet operational needs, UNAMID operated and maintained 2,511 United Nations-owned vehicles, trailers and attachments. Owing to delays in the customs clearance of vehicles and spare parts, UNAMID was unable to write off 292 vehicles and attachments as planned.

D. Regional mission cooperation

45. UNAMID continued to maintain regular communication with the heads of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) to ensure complementarity of efforts. The Joint Mission Analysis Centre participated in the quarterly meetings of the regional forum established to assess and analyse cross-border issues and to ensure common understanding of the political and security situations as they affected Darfur, regional security and the United Nations. UNAMID attended the Lord's Resistance Army focal point meeting held in Entebbe, Uganda, on 5 and 6 April 2016, where relevant issues were discussed. However, the fifth meeting of the regional forum, to be hosted by UNMISS in Entebbe, Uganda, in April 2016 did not take place owing to a staffing shortage and other commitments.

46. UNAMID continued to cooperate with UNMISS and UNISFA in support of fully operationalizing the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. The Force Chiefs of Staff met twice during the performance period. The first meeting was held in Entebbe in December 2015 to discuss the challenges associated with the protection of civilians in the three missions, the deployment and employment of military utility helicopters, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, information-sharing, the formation of a regional reserve and the terrorist threat in the subregion. The second meeting was held in February 2016 through a videoconference, to discuss the security situation in the three peacekeeping missions. The Force Chiefs of Staff agreed that a long-term solution to the conflict plaguing the subregion required strong political commitment from the various stakeholders. The Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was discussed again, with emphasis on the challenge of patrolling the border areas by road because of the vast nature of the area. It was agreed that the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles would be able to mitigate the effect of the shortage of troops. In the meantime, UNAMID team sites close to the borders were directed to continue being vigilant with regard to cross-border activities and to report all significant activities in a timely manner.

47. During the 2015/16 period, the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe continued to stabilize its service delivery model and improve service delivery performance. The Centre implemented new human resources and finance processes, including the roll-out of Umoja cluster 4 in November 2015. In preparation for the roll-out of cluster 5, the Centre established a deployment team to coordinate all site readiness activities, project plan timelines, scope and change impact, data cleansing and collection, user access mapping, communication, training, information technology infrastructure, ramp-up and production support.

48. With the maturity of the Centre, its staffing structure was aligned with the changing requirements of its client missions. The civilian staffing review during the 2014/15 financial period resulted in the post realignment process, including the

nationalization of 68 Field Service posts to be implemented over a two-year period starting in July 2015 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 69/307. Consequently, 34 of the 68 posts were nationalized during the performance period, while the remaining 34 will be nationalized in the 2016/17 financial period.

49. The approved UNAMID share of resources for the Regional Service Centre for the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 amounted to $9,627,000. During that period, the expenditure of the Centre amounted to $6,466,700, with an underexpenditure of $3,160,300 (gross), or 32.8 per cent.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

50. The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan remained the principal interface between UNAMID and the United Nations country team in Khartoum, maintaining liaison with the wider humanitarian community and working closely with the Joint Special Representative in fostering synergies and collaboration between UNAMID and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes towards the achievement of a common vision, and promoting a "One United Nations" approach in Darfur. The Operation also engaged closely with the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, based in El Fasher, to facilitate humanitarian coordination with the country team and decision-making processes at the Darfur level.

51. UNAMID and the United Nations country team continued to hold senior-level coordination meetings every two months to ensure a coordinated approach to issues of mutual concern and prepare for the eventual handover of activities for which the United Nations country team has a comparative advantage. In addition, joint working group meetings and the corresponding reporting were undertaken in support of the implementation of the Integrated Strategic Framework and to ensure an integrated approach to joint UNAMID-United Nations country team programming in Darfur. An annual report for 2015 for the Integrated Strategic Framework was finalized and adopted during the July 2016 joint meeting. A report covering the period from January to June 2016 is being drafted in the current performance period.

52. Through the Operation's headquarters and the sector joint protection groups, UNAMID, the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team continued to meet on a regular basis to discuss protection issues and responses of a routine and emergency nature. Through these forums, and as a result of joint field monitoring, assessment or verification missions, recommendations continued to be made in relation to the protection of civilians as well as the expansion of humanitarian space in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In addition, civil-military coordination forums, a key coordination mechanism employed in the previous reporting period, were established in all five Darfur states. Co-chaired by UNAMID and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, these forums played a critical role in enhancing coordination, information-sharing and logistical arrangements for the provision of escorts and other assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

53. Additional coordination efforts included participation by the United Nations country team in meetings of the UNAMID Joint Operations Centre, the Operation's primary forum for early warning and situational analysis. UNAMID also continued to participate in national and field-level humanitarian and protection-oriented coordination meetings to review the overall humanitarian situation in Darfur and the progress in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNAMID and the United Nations country team also continued to closely collaborate at all levels in support of enhanced targeted advocacy to gain access to populations in need of protection assistance and to facilitate unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur.

54. UNAMID held meetings with the United Nations country team to explore practical ways of addressing the root causes of communal conflict through collaboration and coordination in the implementation of the Darfur Development Strategy. Following the receipt of the first tranche of funding from the Government of Qatar in December 2015, UNDP launched 12 fast-track and short-term projects in Darfur, of which two supported the Operation's mandate. UNAMID further deepened its partnership with the country team by creating initiatives to prevent conflict between farmers and nomads, including a series of coordination meetings in support of efforts by the Ministry of Agriculture in South Darfur in that regard. The Operation strengthened collaboration with UNDP on mapping and demarcating migratory routes in North Darfur and raised the issue of farm destruction incidents in the joint protection group meetings of July and November 2015, which resulted in the development of a template to track such incidents and mitigate future occurrences.

55. In August 2015, UNAMID and UNDP set up the rule of law coordination group, which oversaw the development of a United Nations joint rule of law programme for Darfur. The joint programme served as a structured mechanism to transition specific rule of law tasks from UNAMID to United Nations entities with comparative advantage and to strengthen delivery of United Nations services by focusing on agreed priorities, interventions and pooling of resources.

56. UNAMID, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Population Fund continued to hold monthly coordination meetings to share information on the promotion of gender equality and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security in Darfur. The Operation continued to provide technical support to these two entities and UNDP on developing joint strategies for the United Nations system on gender mainstreaming. The Operation also collaborated with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to develop a concept note for resource mobilization for scaling up the HIV/AIDS programme by the United Nations country team in Darfur and to assume responsibility for the HIV/AIDS activities in support of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the national AIDS strategic plan that were discontinued following the adoption of Security Council resolution 2228 (2015).

57. UNAMID continued to collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator within the framework of the country task force on monitoring and reporting of violations against children.

On a quarterly basis, a report on the grave violations perpetrated against children by the parties to the conflict in Darfur contributed to the global horizontal note of the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict.

58. The UNAMID police component continued to collaborate with the United Nations country team and other stakeholders in the implementation of activities in seven identified areas: (a) community policing; (b) sexual and gender-based violence; (c) capacity-building of the Sudanese police; (d) livelihood and income-generating projects; (e) rule of law; (f) protection of civilians; and (g) criminal investigation. Furthermore, through financial support from the United Nations country team, the police component conducted training sessions in crime scene management, sexual and gender-based violence, criminal investigations, computer skills, community policing, basic first aid and human rights. UNAMID also continued to engage the leadership of the Government of the Sudan police at both the national and state levels for the purposes of mandate implementation.

59. The Operation continued to collaborate with the United Nations country team in media relations for regular media monitoring, news reporting and public information.

60. The Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism in Addis Ababa continued to provide the Peace and Security Department of the African Union Commission with regular analytical reports, statements and briefings on security, political, humanitarian and human rights activities and developments related to UNAMID and Darfur, and to serve as a forum for discussing technical and operational requirements of the Operation.

61. Tripartite coordination remained a key mechanism that brought together senior representatives of the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations to reinforce cooperation among members in their support for UNAMID.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: support to the mediation process

62. Activities under this component were aimed at supporting the signatory parties in the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel mediation between the Government of the Sudan, the non-signatory movements and any other major Darfur stakeholders towards their inclusion in the peace process. These activities are built on the premise that the people of Darfur and the parties to the conflict must lead the peace process and its implementation, with the United Nations, the African Union and international partners in a facilitation role. In this regard, four pillars were pursued simultaneously: (a) support to the signatory parties in the implementation of the Doha Document; (b) engagement with the Government of the Sudan and non-signatory armed movements to promote negotiations; (c) support for Darfur-based internal dialogue and consultations; and (d) engagement, together with Government of the Sudan officials, with the non-signatory movements to persuade them to join in the peace process.

63. UNAMID monitored the implementation of the final security arrangements and the compliance of the signatory parties with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and supported the Joint Commission, the Ceasefire Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission in implementing the final security arrangements of the Doha Document. The Operation continued to provide both technical and logistical support such as military personnel, transportation and office equipment for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in accordance with the provisions of the Doha Document. The Ceasefire Commission monitored and verified the disarmament and demobilization of the parties that were signatories to the Doha Document and regularly monitored the implementation of the permanent ceasefire, including final security arrangements, concerning ex-combatants from the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and the Justice and Equality Movement-Sudan (JEM-Sudan). UNAMID demobilized a total of 3,673 ex-combatants affiliated with LJM and JEM-Sudan, of whom 1,276 were successfully integrated into the Government of the Sudan armed forces and the Sudanese police.

64. Lasting peace in Darfur can be achieved only through a peace process that includes all major Darfuri stakeholders, including non-belligerents. In this regard, UNAMID continued to support the implementation of the Doha Document and provided technical and logistical support for the conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation to complement and enhance the Doha Document, as well as to increase local ownership of the peace process.

65. UNAMID continued to execute a strong communications and public information programme, in line with a more robust communications strategy focused mainly on the peace process. This was in addition to increasing awareness of other priorities through outreach and advocacy on the work of the substantive offices, and the Operation's overall mandate. The Operation engaged its stakeholders through a wide range of outreach activities, utilizing various media options including its publications and audiovisual, photo and social media platforms directed at civil society organizations, women and other influential groups, which were encouraged to participate in the Operation's efforts to deliver its mandate.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur by the Darfur Regional Authority, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, and the inclusion of all major Darfur stakeholders in the peace process

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Completion of negotiations between the Government and the non-signatory armed movements, leading to the conclusion of an all-inclusive peace agreement (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: ceasefire; 2015/16: all-inclusive peace agreement)	An all-inclusive peace agreement has not been reached. However, UNAMID continued its efforts through consultations and meetings with the 3 main Darfur non-signatory movements (JEM-Gibril, SLA-MM and SLA-AW) to persuade them to join the peace process on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; participated in the cessation of hostilities talks between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-North) and the Darfur armed movements (SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril); held consultations with the leaders of the non-signatory movements SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril to review

	the mediation process; and facilitated and participated alongside the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar in consultations with 2 of the non-signatory movements (SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril) to explore the possibility of the 2 armed movements joining the peace process on the basis of the Doha Document The synchronized mediation efforts under the leadership of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel facilitated the informal meeting between the Government of the Sudan and 2 of the armed movements (JEM-Gibril and SLA-MM) to discuss contentious issues in the Implementation Panel's draft cessation of hostilities agreement. These efforts culminated in the signing, in March 2016, by the Government of the Sudan of a road map agreement proposed by the Implementation Panel, representing an important milestone in determining a practicable way forward towards ensuring progress in the negotiations on cessation of hostilities and a permanent ceasefire
1.1.2 Implementation of the provisions of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, particularly power-sharing, wealth-sharing, permanent ceasefire and final security arrangements, children's concerns, internal dialogue and consultations (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 30 per cent; 2015/16: 70 per cent)	The President of the Sudan appointed members of the Liberation and Justice Party and the National Liberation and Justice Party to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as ambassadors and counsellors. The Darfur Regional Authority, with the support of UNAMID and in collaboration with the Darfur stakeholders, organized a Darfur peace and reconciliation conference in May 2016 in South Darfur to explore options for attaining lasting peace in Darfur. A total of 21 local consultations were held in the 5 states across Darfur as part of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation Consultations at the state level were not held until all the locality-level sessions were completed. Demobilization exercises were conducted for ex-combatants from LJM and JEM-Sudan), resulting in a total of 3,673 ex-combatants demobilized during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of 6 high-level consultations with the signatory parties to facilitate the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements	7	Consultations were held with the Darfur Regional Authority to review the implementation matrix of the Doha Document; facilitate the implementation of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation locality meetings; and facilitate the implementation of the Doha Document. The Operation updated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on its consultations with 2 of the Darfur non-signatory movements, the peace process and the progress made in the implementation of the Doha Document

Organization of 6 consultative meetings with the international community and regional partners on Doha Document priorities and implementation challenges	8	Meetings were held as follows: (a) In August 2015, with the African Union Peace and Security Council during its familiarization visit to Darfur to assess the security and humanitarian situation on the ground; (b) In December 2015, with representatives of Chad, Qatar, China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation and the European Union and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator on the feasibility of holding a credible referendum in Darfur in fulfilment of a provision in the Doha Document; (c) In January 2016, with ambassadors of the Security Council's 5 permanent members based in Khartoum on security developments in Jebel Marra; (d) In February 2016, the Operation briefed the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar on informal consultations between the Government of the Sudan and 2 of the non-signatory movements (SLA-MM and JEM-Gibril) on contentious issues in the African Union High-level Implementation Panel draft cessation of hostilities agreement; (e) In April 2016, UNAMID facilitated a meeting of the joint working group composed of the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations and the African Union to discuss the exit strategy; (f) In April 2016, the Operation briefed the 594th meeting of the African Union Peace and Security Council on the situation in Darfur and the activities of UNAMID in the discharge of its mandate; (g) In May 2016, with the Deputy Prime Minister of Qatar in Khartoum to discuss preparations for the Implementation Follow-up Commission meeting; (h) In June 2016, with the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan of the United States of America to discuss the peace process in Darfur and the implementation of the Doha Document
4 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council, on mandate implementation and the progress of the peace process	4	Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council were prepared in September and December 2015 and in March and July 2016

Organization of 64 locality-level consultations to support the planning and conduct of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process: 6 state-level consultations (5 States and Khartoum); 1 Darfur diaspora consultation and 1 consultation for Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries; and a final Darfur regional-level dialogue and consultation for 11,000 participants	21	The following locality-level meetings of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation were conducted: (a) 5 meetings in North Darfur, (b) 4 meetings in East Darfur, (c) 4 meetings in Central Darfur, (d) 4 meetings in West Darfur and (e) 4 meetings in South Darfur. In addition, 4 meetings were held in Khartoum State The internal dialogue and consultation process is a phased programme designed to be implemented in the following order: (a) launching of the consultations, (b) outreach to stakeholders, (c) locality-level consultations, (d) State-level consultations, (e) diaspora consultations and (f) the Darfur regional-level consultations. Consultations at the state level, with Darfuri refugees in Chad and neighbouring countries and the diaspora, and the regional-level dialogue were not held during the reporting period The lower number of locality-level consultations and lack of other consultations as cited above was due to the expiration of funds initially provided by the State of Qatar for the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation
Provision of secretariat support, including substantive, technical and logistical support and advice, to the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation facilitators	Yes	UNAMID provided secretariat support for meetings of the Chairperson of the national Dialogue Implementation Committee with the state-level offices of the Committee; facilitated meetings between the National Dialogue Implementation Committee coordinating body and all of its state teams to discuss and plan the implementation of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation process; and provided transportation to support these meetings. The Operation also served as the interface between the Dialogue Implementation Committee and UNDP to ensure compliance with the technical and financial requirements of program implementation. UNAMID facilitated a meeting of the Implementation Committee of the Darfur internal dialogue and consultation at UNAMID Headquarters in El Fasher to review the progress of the implementation process and the challenges delaying the remaining locality-level consultations
Organization of quarterly meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and production of reports to the Implementation Follow-up Commission	2	Meetings of the Implementation Follow-up Commission were held, 1 in Qatar in September 2015 and 1 in Khartoum in May 2016. UNAMID presented progress reports on the implementation of the Doha Document at each meeting

Organization of 2 meetings of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur Joint Commission and the production of reports to the Joint Commission	No	No issues related to the ceasefire violations were brought before the Joint Commission by the Doha Document signatory parties. Therefore, meetings were not convened and reports to the Joint Commission were not prepared
Facilitation of 2 meetings of the Government of the Sudan, the African Union and the United Nations Tripartite Coordination Mechanism on UNAMID	3	Meetings were facilitated as follows: (a) 1 tripartite meeting on 28 January 2016 in Addis Ababa; (b) 1 tripartite meeting on 22 March 2016 in New York; and (c) 1 tripartite meeting on 23 May 2016 in Khartoum
Organization of monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority on the functioning and operations of the transitional government bodies under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, including the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund; the Darfur Land Commission; the Compensation Commission; and the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission	9	Monthly meetings with the Darfur Regional Authority and the relevant commissions were held as follows: (a) 6 meetings in South Darfur, (b) 2 meetings in East Darfur and (c) 1 meeting in Khartoum. Issues discussed were the progress of implementation of the Doha Document, operations of the Darfur Regional Authority commissions, the establishment of the National Civil Service Commission, evaluation of the Darfur Land Commission projects, support for the Social Peace Conference of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, review of land and natural resources use as a right of all people, and continued peace awareness campaigns among Darfur people Fewer meetings than projected were held owing to the absence of the Darfur Regional Authority in North and South Darfur and the absence of governmental bodies in Central, East and West Darfur states
Provision of advice through monthly consultative meetings/forums between the Darfur Regional Authority and civil society organizations, local authorities and local community leaders, including internally displaced persons, women and youth, to coordinate the implementation of Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the Darfur Regional Authority activities at the local level	29	Monthly consultative forums between the Darfur Regional Authority and local stakeholders were held in North Darfur (5), South Darfur (10), Central Darfur (4), East Darfur (2), West Darfur (4) and the Khartoum liaison office (4). Discussions centred mainly on the progress of implementation of the Doha Document, concerns over the lack of tangible impact of the Darfur Regional Authority's projects, increased physical insecurity, the absence of the Darfur Regional Authority in North and South Darfur, the Government's lack of interaction with the Darfur Regional Authority in the implementation of the Doha Document, and the importance of the dissemination of the Doha Document to youth and women's groups
Public information campaigns to highlight the work of UNAMID, including 96 community outreach activities involving the distribution of public information material containing key messages and giveaways in support of the	11	A total of 88 community outreach activities were undertaken as follows: Workshops on peace and conflict resolution themes were held in 3 internally displaced persons camps and different localities, including Um Kadada, El Waha, Kutum, Korma and El Fasher town

peace process, as follows: 10 thematic workshops for internally displaced persons, youth, women's groups and community leaders; 4 debates on topics of peace as they relate to security and development; 8 cultural and 12 theatre/drama events; 15 sports events; 15 musical events; 2 open days in collaboration with other substantive sections; 10 celebrations of United Nations-recognized international days; and 20 visits to primary and secondary schools for outreach on the UNAMID mandate	8	Meetings and open discussions on Darfuri women's participation in the peace process were held with women's groups at the grassroots level in all sectors as well as in El Fasher town. Focus was placed on this activity as a priority instead of debates which could be used to promulgate political positions
	17	Cultural events with drama performances were presented, featuring various subjects such as peace and conflict resolution and conduct and discipline
	15	Sports events were held, including football, volleyball and horse-racing tournaments that brought together youth, women, prisoners and internally displaced persons from various localities to promote the peace process
	15	Musical events were held as part of outreach to community leaders, youth, women and children
	3	Open days were held featuring 2 exhibitions to showcase photos of substantive sections at work
	7	Celebrations of United Nations international days were held: Nelson Mandela International Day, International Day of Peace, International Youth Day, United Nations Day (with the United Nations country team in the capital, Khartoum), International Day of Persons with Disabilities, Human Rights Day and World AIDS Day
	12	Visits to schools were conducted throughout Darfur to sensitize youth on the peace process
Audio and visual public information campaigns by the UNAMID Radio Unit to highlight the work of the Operation as follows: 52 weekly 30-minute episodes of a radio serial drama; 10 live radio broadcasts of UNAMID events on Darfur State radio; 120 radio human interest news stories and features relating to the peace process; up to 3 hours of a radio magazine broadcast daily; 1 weekly 15-minute radio serial on youth/children/gender; 20 different radio/television public service announcements; 10 major support news videos (B-Roll) for international and local media; and 4 15-minute video documentaries, for a total of 633 audiovisual activities		A total of 541 audio and visual public information campaigns were undertaken as follows:
	52	Episodes of a radio serial drama were produced to support peacebuilding and the peace process in Darfur
	12	Live radio broadcasts on UNAMID and the United Nations, and 3 monthly live radio discussions were conducted through Darfur FM Radio and El Fasher Radio
	57	Major news stories were distributed to United Nations Headquarters sharing information on UNAMID efforts in the Darfur peace process, including news on special events and interviews on thematic and substantive matters
	366	One-hour episodes of "Yala Nebni", a Darfur news/radio feature series programme, were produced and broadcast on FM-Al Salaam Radio under the radio bridging solution agreed with the Government of the Sudan

	37	Episodes of a 60-minute children's programme were produced and broadcast on FM-Al Salaam Radio
	16	Public service announcements were broadcast on the local radio, with promotions on the Operation's mandate, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, UNAMID events and other activities
	0	No B-rolls produced owing to technical challenges
	1	15-minute video documentary entitled "Youth in Darfur — Be the Change" was produced, focusing on the role of youth in the peace process
Monthly magazines with news features and human interest stories related to the Operation's mandate; 48 weekly news bulletins; 2 annual magazines illustrating the work of the military and police components; 1 published book on UNAMID; 40 different event/campaign banners; 20 different thematic posters and 6 separate thematic booklets; 15,000 copies of the annual 2016 calendar in 3 different formats including a desk organizer; 4 major photo events to include at least 1 photo exhibition outside Darfur; 2 photo publications; and 4 sets of posters on gender issues to raise awareness about the importance of women's participation in the Darfur peace process		The following print media were produced:
	3	Magazines were produced every two months and uploaded on the UNAMID website; news bulletins were discontinued to limit duplication of news content in electronic format on media sites
	2	Magazines were produced, 1 featuring the work of the UNAMID police component and that of the military component. Both magazines were uploaded on the UNAMID website
	1	Comic book focusing on the protection of civilians mandate of the Operation was published and distributed electronically to UNAMID stakeholders
	65	Different banners featuring thematic issues or announcing outreach activities on health, United Nations events and UNAMID public campaigns were produced
	24	Posters were produced for outreach campaigns, covering human rights topics and major Operation-wide initiatives and priorities
	6	Booklets were produced and posted on the Operation's website covering the following thematic subjects: human rights, HIV/AIDS, ordnance disposal, aviation and gender-related issues
	10,000	Copies of the 2016 annual calendar were printed and distributed in 3 different print formats
	4	Photographic exhibitions were organized, including 1 in Khartoum in collaboration with the United Nations country team and 1 in UNAMID headquarters. In addition, 2 electronic photographic exhibitions were held

	2	Photo books entitled "Culture of peace" and "Marching for peace" were published, highlighting the role of Darfuri artists in promoting peace
	3	Sets of posters, brochures and various public information materials were designed and disseminated to heighten gender awareness during International Women's Day 2016
Daily updates on the Operation's website; weekly press briefings; distribution of news to and from the media; and information updates on electronic platforms in continuous support of the UNAMID mandate	Yes	News was updated daily on UNAMID internal and external websites; information notes, press releases and media updates were issued; news media analysis and reporting were monitored on a daily basis; information updates were posted on official social media platforms. All news updates were circulated in both English and Arabic
Public information events organized in, and/or sensitization material distributed to, 10 communities targeted by community security initiatives	10	Sensitization meetings were held in communities across Darfur in preparation for the implementation of the pilot phase of community stabilization projects (6 projects in South Darfur, 2 in West Darfur and 2 in North Darfur) to promote community and stakeholder participation in the needs assessments and project identification exercises and to facilitate the establishment of community stabilization and peacebuilding committees to support the implementation of the projects
Partnership established with relevant authorities and/or regional media to develop and implement 1 Darfur-wide public outreach and sensitization campaign on dangers posed by unmanaged circulation of small arms and light weapons	Yes	In collaboration with the Bonn International Centre for Conversion, a firearms awareness training package (including posters) was developed for use in sensitizing communities to the dangers of mishandling weapons during celebrations or using weapons in resolving disputes between clans. The UNAMID police officers utilized this package to reach out to local communities in villages and internally displaced camps during their sensitization campaigns across Darfur

Component 2: protection of civilians

66. UNAMID focused its work on further adapting the revised protection of civilians strategy to better complement the operating environment in Darfur, in close coordination with the United Nations country team. The Operation increased its presence in areas under crisis, such as at Sortony (North Darfur), to enhance the physical protection of conflict-affected populations, providing protection and critical support to humanitarian partners. The Operation also promoted closer engagement with local authorities and communities in order to better facilitate the provision of protective patrols by the military and police components, and focused on integrated approaches to issues related to the protection of civilians with the United Nations country team.

67. Specific emphasis was placed on enhancing early warning and response mechanisms and on strengthening joint coordination structures at the Operation's headquarters and sector levels, in order to resolve and/or prevent conflicts within and between tribes. In particular, the revised protection of civilians strategy employed a strategic prioritization of protection threats and concerns in Darfur. Integrated field protection teams were established across five sectors to work closely with local communities; to provide early warning information, which is essential for better planning of patrols in support of vulnerable civilians, primarily women and girls, in conducting livelihood activities; and to undertake coordinated and integrated rapid interventions in emergency protection of civilian situations.

68. Strengthened internal and external coordination mechanisms were one of the most significant priorities of the revised strategy, with joint protection groups at Operation headquarters and sector levels, and new civil-military field coordination forums as the main coordination tools. Co-chaired by UNAMID and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the field coordination forums played a critical role in enhancing coordination, information-sharing and logistical arrangements for the provision of escorts and other logistical assistance to humanitarian partners in order to better assist conflict-affected populations in Darfur.

69. UNAMID and the United Nations country team continued to hold a high-level coordination meeting every two months with senior leadership to discuss protection issues and responses of a routine and emergency nature and to enhance advocacy efforts in support of the expansion of humanitarian space in conflict-affected areas, with significant achievements with regard to access being granted for inter-agency assessment missions and delivery of humanitarian aid.

70. UNAMID contributed to the stabilization of security conditions for the protection of civilians and for the safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to populations in need throughout Darfur through the coordinated involvement of its military, police and civilian components (the latter covering protection of civilians and humanitarian liaison, human rights, child protection, rule of law, civil affairs and ordnance disposal), together with the United Nations country team.

71. The Operation's efforts to improve liaison with Government of the Sudan authorities facilitated the delivery of humanitarian aid to conflict areas under very challenging conditions. In this regard, during the 2015/16 period there were a total of 23 restrictions on movement imposed by the authorities, which represented a substantial decrease from the 130 restrictions on movement recorded during the 2014/15 period. In addition, UNAMID patrols encountered restrictions imposed on movements of convoys owing to activity of armed movements in the area of operation. Despite these constraints, UNAMID conducted 1,530 humanitarian escorts in support of humanitarian partners delivering aids to communities in need in Darfur.

72. UNAMID conducted a total of 87,406 patrols, which contributed to creating a visible presence in the mission area, maintaining a secure and stable environment and deterring the commission of criminal acts. Additionally, patrols, especially those that interacted with the local community, reassured the local civilian population of the Operation's intent to protect them. Through these routine interactions, patrols have enabled military personnel to gain an understanding of the

threats that civilians face so that adequate plans can be put in place to address them. The military component liaised and coordinated effectively with local political authorities of the Government of the Sudan.

73. The UNAMID police component continued to support physical protection of civilians through collaboration with the military and civilian components across Darfur from its 35 police team sites. UNAMID continued to strengthen relations among internally displaced persons, communities and the Government of the Sudan police personnel to ensure that internally displaced persons camps were protected, and intensified its physical police presence through confidence-building patrols in the camps. Joint security assessment patrols continued to be conducted by the police, military and civilian components to gather information for early warning systems, monitor security situations and facilitate delivery of basic humanitarian aid to internally displaced persons.

74. UNAMID also strengthened relations with the Government of the Sudan police for the implementation of the memorandum of understanding (signed in 2013) in the four key areas of community policing, capacity-building, institutional framework and procedures and project implementation and evaluation. In this regard, UNAMID continued to focus on gender mainstreaming through the conduct, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan police, of workshops on conflict-related sexual violence, livelihood and income-generating projects, sexual and gender-based violence, crime against women and children, capacity-building of community policing volunteers and human rights. The Operation continued to strengthen the Government of the Sudan police in the organization of public order management, community policing, human rights and gender and child protection, basic computer skills and investigation techniques for achieving international policing standards. The Operation also continued to engage with the United Nations country team for the enhancement of the Government of the Sudan police capabilities in community policing and collaborated with the humanitarian actors in identifying internally displaced persons' food and security needs.

75. The Operation, through its Ordnance Disposal Office, provided technical mine-action advice, coordination and operational capacity to support the protection of civilians effort in line with the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The activities conducted during the reporting period included explosive ordnance disposal, explosive remnants of war risk education, technical advice on safe storage of small arms and ammunition, capacity development and assistance to victims of unexploded ordnance accidents.

76. UNAMID continued to perform monitoring, investigation, documentation and advocacy activities on human rights issues of concern, including sexual and gender-based violence. UNAMID continued to monitor abuses, build the human rights capacity of both State and non-State actors and support the work of the Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan. Sustained efforts were made to mainstream human rights into the peace and political processes, the strategies for the protection of civilians and humanitarian response. In addition, the Operation maintained a platform for constructive dialogue with the Government of the Sudan and engaged with international partners, armed movements, the United Nations country team and key national stakeholders to address human rights concerns. It

also worked to ensure that human rights due diligence principles were embedded in projects in support of non-United Nations security forces.

77. UNAMID continued to follow up on the implementation of 11 Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict by monitoring and reporting on the six categories of grave violation of children's rights. The Operation continued its efforts to mainstream child protection issues, enhance the protection of and increase local ownership of the child protection agenda through capacity-building and training for peacekeepers, associated personnel, national institutions and the local community. UNAMID continued to advocate with state and local leaders as well as the United Nations country team for a specific programmatic response to children affected by armed conflict and those deprived of access to their basic rights. The Operation continued to co-chair, at the sector level, the task force on monitoring and reporting, which contributed to improved coordination between the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations which in turn enabled timely, accurate, objective and reliable reporting of violations and prompted programmatic support to child survivors of grave violations.

78. UNAMID, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, the Government of the Sudan and local non-governmental organizations, supported initiatives to strengthen the rule of law, taking into account international legal standards and best practices. UNAMID supported the reinforcement of the criminal justice chain (police, prosecutors, judiciary and prisons) in remote localities to contribute to the development of a protective environment in Darfur for civilians and vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and returnees. The Operation worked with national authorities to build and monitor the capacity of rural court judges to mediate community conflicts related to land and other conflict drivers. Efforts to improve access to justice in communities, including in internally displaced persons camps, was continued through technical support to paralegal networks, which provided advice on legal rights and referred victims to the formal legal system. The Operation organized capacity-building workshops for rural court judges, as well as workshops for prison officers on basic prison duties specific to their responsibilities and human rights approaches to prison management. Trial monitoring was conducted to determine compliance with international legal standards and principles of fair trial. Limited legal aid services were provided by legal aid networks through support provided by UNAMID and UNDP. In collaboration with UNDP, the Operation supported legal aid desks and organized legal aid days in prisons that enabled indigent inmates to access legal assistance to process their cases in courts of law. The Operation also provided technical and logistical support to the transitional justice mechanisms of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur such as the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court for Darfur Crimes.

79. In several parts of Darfur, the conditions for a permanent and voluntary return of internally displaced persons remained elusive. Hostilities between warring parties and inter- and intracommunal rivalries, created an environment of instability and insecurity that was not conducive to voluntary returns. Moreover, most of the return areas lack basic services and livelihood opportunities. Disputes over access to resources, such as water and land, remain both a major concern and an obstacle to peaceful coexistence between communities.

80. By the end of the performance period, the estimated number of internally displaced persons in Darfur was 2.6 million, and according to the 2016 humanitarian needs overview, some 3.3 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur, with durable solutions remaining out of reach for the vast majority of them. Approximately 194,000 civilians have reportedly been displaced from the Jebel Marra area since mid-January 2016 as a result of hostilities between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA-AW). This includes over 82,600 people who have been registered, verified or assisted. Central Darfur hosts the overwhelming majority of the those newly displaced from Jebel Marra, while North Darfur has the highest number of registered or assisted newly internally displaced persons. UNAMID provided protection to the displaced population and support to humanitarian partners in parts of Central, North and South Darfur in assessing the needs of and providing assistance and basic services to thousands of internally displaced persons, returnees and other communities affected by the hostilities in Jebel Marra. Despite advocacy efforts with authorities at the federal, regional and state levels, access to many internally displaced persons locations in Central Darfur and to the Jebel Marra area was extremely limited, with UNAMID and humanitarian actors being largely excluded from efforts to verify displacement and provide protection and humanitarian assistance.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Reduced number of civilian fatalities as a result of inter-communal (inter-ethnic or inter-tribal) conflict (2013/14: 1,059; 2014/15: 1,200; 2015/16: 800)	A total of 340 fatalities were recorded during the reporting period The lower number of fatalities was due to strict security measures and robust intervention in inter-communal conflicts in North, South, East, Central and West Darfur by state governors who were appointed in June 2015 and mandated to improve the security situation in their states
2.1.2 Reduced number of civilian fatalities resulting from armed conflict between parties to the conflict (2013/14: 120; 2014/15: 120; 2015/16: 80)	A total of 194 civilian fatalities were recorded, which was an increase of 62 per cent from the 2014/15 period. The intense fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the SLA-AW caused a large number of civilian fatalities during the period from January to June 2016, with the highest number of fatalities having been recorded in April 2016 (125 persons). From March to May 2016, operations conducted by the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Force against SLA-AW included the use of air strikes and ground forces on suspected SLA-AW elements located in villages with civilian concentrations, which resulted in 163 civilian fatalities in Central Darfur
2.1.3 Reduction in the number of criminal/public order incidents in internally displaced persons and refugee camps (2013/14: 854; 2014/15: 827; 2015/16: 500)	A total of 610 alleged criminal and public order incidents in internally displaced persons camps were reported. Of these incidents, 496 were successfully verified and confirmed with the Government of the Sudan police. The remaining 114 could not be verified and confirmed owing to the continued hostilities in some

	parts of Darfur and the continued refusal of some people to report an alleged incident to the local police. The decline in the number of criminal and public order incidents compared to the previous reported period was attributable mainly to active patrolling and the training of volunteers to implement community policing activities
2.1.4 Increase in the number of Government of the Sudan police officers receiving training in crime prevention, reporting and investigation (2013/14: 2,079; 2014/15: 3,600; 2015/16: 3,700)	A total of 2,349 Government police officers were trained in crime prevention, reporting and investigation. The lower number of officers trained was attributable to the renewed clashes around the Jebel Marra area, which required police officers to be actively involved in providing security for the newly displaced persons
2.1.5 Increase in the number of Sudan police sexual and gender-based violence desks, child protection units and women's protection groups (2013/14: 7; 2014/15: 8; 2015/16: 9)	9 family and child protection units in all 5 Darfur states have been established to support the Government of the Sudan police officers in handling sexual and gender-based violence related cases
2.1.6 Reduced number of unexploded ordnance incidents (2013/14: 20; 2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 10)	A total of 35 explosive remnants of war-related incidents were reported during this period, resulting in 22 deaths and 42 serious injuries. Despite the reduction in the number of incidents compared to the 2014/15 period, the continuation of incidents was attributed to the escalation in armed hostilities between Government of the Sudan armed forces and armed movements, and an increase in intercommunal conflicts. UNAMID increased access to communities by deploying 5 explosive remnants of war risk education teams, which resulted in improved reporting of accidents in the 5 sectors of Darfur
2.1.7 Improved weapons and ammunition storage facilities within Darfur (2013/14: 0; 2014/15: 5; 2015/16: 10)	A total of 25 weapons and ammunition storage facilities were refurbished for the Government of the Sudan police, including 9 in Central Darfur, 8 in East Darfur, 4 in West Darfur, 2 in South Darfur and 2 in North Darfur. The refurbishment of storage facilities was initiated to mitigate risks of pilferage and accidental detonation resulting from insecure storage of weapons and ammunition

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of fortnightly meetings on behalf of the Ceasefire Commission and subcommissions at the sector level to discuss issues related to violations of relevant peace agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements; to resolve disputes between the signatory parties; and to identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission	15	Meetings were held with the Liberation and Justice Movement, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Government of the Sudan. The reduced number of meetings held was due to the absence of complaints on ceasefire violations during the reporting period

Organization of quarterly meetings with the Ceasefire Commission to provide advice concerning the provisions on gender and women contained in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and to monitor their implementation	No	No meetings were held as no further verification exercises have been carried out since June 2015 owing to delays in final security arrangements. However, the Commission continued to utilize the advice provided for the June 2015 verification exercise as the exercise was extended into the reporting period
Organization of six meetings with the parties to the conflict, including the Government of the Sudan and armed groups, to further the integration of children's concerns into the peace processes, peace agreements and the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction phases in pursuance of relevant Security Council resolutions on children and armed conflict	1	Meeting was organized between UNAMID and leaders of the 3 armed movements (JEM-Gibril, SLA-AW and SLA-MM) in Paris in August 2015. During this consultative meeting, the 3 leaders reiterated their pledge to protect children affected by armed conflict in accordance with their joint statement issued in Stadschlaining, Austria in May 2015. A joint meeting instead of separate meetings with each party to the conflict was seen as more effective
Provision of information on an ongoing basis to the United Nations country team, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee humanitarian country team and the Darfur Regional Authority on the Operation's work and priorities in relation to the protection of civilians, ensuring their alignment with the analyses and priorities of humanitarian protection actors and the protection sector/cluster, and participation in ad hoc committee meetings with donors on humanitarian affairs and early recovery interventions for Darfur	Yes	UNAMID and the United Nations country team continued to strengthen information-sharing and collaboration at all levels, including enhanced targeted advocacy to gain access to populations in need of protection assistance and to facilitate unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur. Joint UNAMID-country team engagement continued at all levels, from senior leaders' policy discussions, to consideration of operational requirements at sector level to joint monitoring and assessment missions at the field level, in support of joint engagement, information-sharing and the launch of informed protection responses
	4	UNAMID-United Nations country team senior-level coordination meetings were held every two months to ensure a coordinated approach to issues of mutual concern, including the Integrated Strategic Framework and the ongoing efforts in support of the eventual handover of activities for which the United Nations agencies have a comparative advantage In addition, the UNAMID leadership held a meeting with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator
		Through Operation headquarters and sector-based joint protection groups, UNAMID discussed protection issues and responses, in coordination with the United Nations country team, as follows:
	14	Joint protection group meetings (10 regular and 4 emergency meetings)

	42	Sector-level joint protection group meetings were held both on a regular and on an emergency basis (10 in Sector North, 10 in Sector West, 10 in Sector Central, 7 in Sector East and 5 in Sector South)
	19	Inter-agency, working group and coordination meetings attended by UNAMID with relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including the state-level protection cluster working groups
Co-chair the thematic working group on protection of civilians in support of the United Nations integrated strategic framework for United Nations system-wide support to the Doha Document, and monitor implementation of joint projects with the United Nations country team	Yes	The joint protection group at Operation headquarters serves as the key policy forum for UNAMID to discuss protection of civilians strategy implementation, protection issues and responses of both a routine and emergency nature with the United Nations country team. The joint protection group also served as the technical working group on protection of civilians for the integrated strategic framework
256,200 troop-days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves ready to intervene throughout the mission area (175 troops per company for 4 companies for 366 days)	256,200	Troop-days were provided, comprising 4 reserve companies deployed in force headquarters and in Sectors North, South and West as planned
A total of 74,664 troop-days provided by the headquarters company: 48,312 troop-days to ensure static security, office clerks and radio operators for Operation headquarters (132 troops per day for 366 days) and 26,352 troop-days for escorts for senior management and VIP visitors (12 troops per team for 6 teams for 366 days)	54,012	Troop-days were provided: 48,312 troop-days for headquarters responsibilities and 5,700 troop-days for VIPs and senior management. The lower number of troop-days achieved is due to the reduced demand for escorts VIPs and senior management
1,679,940 troop mobile and foot patrol days to ensure the safety and protection of civilians, to monitor and verify intense conflicts and the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict, and to ensure the security of military observers for 34 team sites (45 troops per patrol for 3 patrols per team site for 366 days)	2,280,080	Troop mobile and foot patrol days were provided, comprising patrols at 34 team sites with an average strength of 45 peacekeepers per patrol. UNAMID witnessed increased activities in respect of protection of civilians, especially in hotspots like Jebel Marra (Sortony and Nertiti), where there were attacks against internally displaced persons. Furthermore, an upsurge in inter-tribal clashes between the Ma'alia and the Rezeigat tribes (East Darfur) and an increased demand for protection from United Nations staff also contributed to increased patrols by UNAMID troops

933,300 troop-days to provide static security, command and control and logistical support for 34 team sites (75 troops for 366 days per team site)	1,082,628	Troop-days were provided for static security, command and control and logistical support at 34 team sites throughout the performance period. The increase was attributed to more support given to team sites during the redeployment of some units to fill the security vacuum created by the withdrawal of a battalion
3,840 air utility support-hours to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas, or where ground accessibility is limited, to support civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys and for patrolling, reconnaissance and oversight visits (8 military utility helicopters for 40 hours per helicopter per month for 12 months)	No	The military utility helicopter unit had not been deployed in the area of operations by the end of the reporting period. UNAMID relied on civilian commercial air assets throughout the performance period
245,952 troop-days of convoy protection for operational and logistics transport convoys and in support of humanitarian convoys (56 troops per convoy for 12 convoys for 366 days)	663,288	Troop-days were provided The increase in troop-days was attributable to increased activity by members of the United Nations country team, especially the World Food Programme, in support of vulnerable civilian populations in conflict areas such as Sortony (North Darfur), Nertiti (Central Darfur) and El Geneina (West Darfur)
13,542 liaison officer-days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties, tribal leaders and local communities to resolve conflict-related issues (37 officers for 366 days)	13,663	Liaison officer-days were provided The increased number of officer-days was due to increased liaison activities with Government of the Sudan authorities to resolve conflict-related issues in Nertiti (Central Darfur), Sortony and Um Baru (North Darfur), Abu Karinka (East Darfur), Azerni and Kondobe (West Darfur) and Nyala (South Darfur)
183,000 troop-days at 5 temporary operating bases (1 in each sector) to secure areas for specific operational activities (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops per centre for 5 centres in each of 5 temporary operating bases, for 366 days)	87,840	Troop-days were provided The decreased number of troop days was attributable to only 2 of the 5 planned temporary operating bases being operational during the reporting period, in El Sireaf (North Darfur) and Kalma (South Darfur). The remaining 3 proposed temporary operating bases, in Anka (North Darfur) and Abu Karinka and Adilla (East Darfur), were not established because the Government of the Sudan did not release land to UNAMID
456,768 formed police operational days for security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons (96 personnel per formed police unit for 13 units for 366 days)	456,768	Formed police operational days were provided 13 formed police units with an average strength of 96 formed police personnel per unit supported individual police officers' patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons

265,716 police operational days for security patrols to protect internally displaced persons, including through the implementation of community policing activities, throughout Darfur (6 police personnel per patrol for 121 patrols per day for 366 days) undertaken in 36 team sites	181,170	Police operational days were provided (average of 5 police personnel per patrol for 99 patrols per day for 366 days) The lower output was attributed to the restrictions on movement by the Government of the Sudan and armed movements, and there being no formed police units assigned at certain team sites
A total of 80 training courses for 3,600 community policing volunteers from internally displaced persons camps to assist the Government of the Sudan police in Darfur in maintaining public order in the 5 States of Darfur: 40 training sessions on community policing for 1,800 community policing volunteers and 40 training sessions on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence for 1,800 community policing volunteers (80 courses with 45 volunteers per course)	103	Training courses were held for a total of 5,146 community policing volunteers (of whom 2,334 were females): 67 training courses in community policing and 36 training courses in human rights, sexual and gender-based violence and child protection in the 5 states of Darfur The higher number of community policing training courses was attributable to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons as a result of escalations in fighting in Jebel Marra, increased demand from community policing volunteers and an increase in the number of established community safety committees in the 5 sectors
Provision of emergency response and clearance of 30 targets of explosive ordnance disposal in recorded dangerous areas (suspected hazard areas) in Darfur		UNAMID cleared and safely destroyed the following items from 136 villages:
	202	Targets of explosive ordnance
	7,481	Items of explosive remnants of war (1,070 items of unexploded ordnance and 6,411 shelf-life-expired ordnance items)
	227,299	Items of small arms ammunition The increase in output was attributed to the improved access to task locations through the deployment of teams in non-United Nations marked vehicles with Government of the Sudan security escorts, and improved coordination with national authorities for timely processing of security clearance applications
Provision of explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons risk education to 1,000,000 persons in all 5 States in Darfur	818,137	Persons benefitted from explosive remnants of war and small arms and light weapons risk education across all 5 States in Darfur. The Operation and its partners provided 2,115 sessions of explosive remnants of war risk education to 193,137 beneficiaries through direct presentations in internally displaced persons camps, schools and village squares, and further reached 625,000 indirect beneficiaries through radio and television broadcasts across Darfur. The lower number of beneficiaries reached was due to the smaller radio audience and the limited team capacity to reach more affected communities

Delivery of 4 capacity development workshops to the National Mine Action Centre staff	4	Skills development workshops were delivered to National Mine Action Centre staff. Topics covered in the workshops were operations, quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, financial management and report writing
Training of 20 persons from the relevant national authorities in the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and the International Small Arms Control Standards	25	Government of the Sudan police personnel from El Geneina (West Darfur) received training on firearms safety, small arms and light weapons safety management and practical training in the use of the arms marking equipment. The training was provided in cooperation with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission as part of the UNAMID community security and arms control project in West Darfur
Rehabilitation of 10 Government of the Sudan police facilities as models for replication by the Government of the Sudan across all Darfur states	25	Weapons and ammunition storage facilities were rehabilitated for the Government of the Sudan police across the 5 Darfur states in order to mitigate the risks of pilferage and accidental detonation from insecure storage of weapons and ammunition in Government-owned storage facilities

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Sustained secure environment which enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the restoration of livelihoods

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Increased delivery of humanitarian assistance in areas where access has been restricted or intermittent (2013/14: 40 villages; 2014/15: 50 villages; 2015/16: 60 villages)	Delivery of humanitarian assistance was provided to 3 villages where access has been restricted or intermittent. A total of 3.3 million people in Darfur are in need of assistance, and durable solutions largely remained out of reach for a majority of these people. While access remained possible in many parts of Darfur during the reporting period, there were still some crucial areas where access continued to be denied, including in Jebel Marra, and additional areas remained difficult to reach owing to inter-tribal fighting, insecurity and bureaucratic impediments. Nonetheless, UNAMID was able to access to some key conflict-affected locations such as Fanga Suk, Rokero and Golo (Jebel Marra). In addition, through the provision of military escorts, humanitarian actors were able to deliver assistance in areas at risk and in some areas of ongoing conflict. During the reporting period, UNAMID provided armed escorts for 513 World Food Programme convoys, allowing for the safe delivery of 12,866 tons of food, including emergency food distributions in Fanga Suk, Nertiti and Thur in the Jebel Marra area. Owing to a lack of access, no distributions took place in other areas of Jebel Marra, such as Guldo, Rokero, Daya, Golo, Boori and Wadi Boori

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provision of security services, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support, throughout the mission area to the United Nations country team and international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, as well as to organizations associated with the reconstruction and development processes	Yes	An average of 40 peacekeepers were deployed per day for the protection of 32 warehouses and 9 offices in El Fasher (North Darfur), 3 warehouse stores in Sortony (North Darfur) for the World Food Programme and 15 accommodation sites for United Nations country team staff members in the zone warden area of El Fasher (North Darfur). Military security briefings were given to the United Nations country team and humanitarian organizations during the monthly and weekly security management team meetings at the Operation and sector levels, respectively. Evacuation support measures were rehearsed but not actualized
Organization of 60 training exercises of military, police and civilians on protection of civilians and humanitarian principles to better serve and support the Darfur population	49	Military, police and civilians training exercises were held on protection of civilians and humanitarian principles, of which 4 were targeted sessions provided to military and police gender focal points based at the team sites on the revised protection of civilians strategy, coordination and early warning. 24 induction training sessions were provided at Sector North, 9 at Sector East, 4 at Sector West and 8 at Sector South. The Operation was not able to undertake the targeted number of training exercises owing to the reduced staff capacity as a result of difficulties in obtaining official visas
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects, and the Darfur capacity-building and peacebuilding project, in support of early recovery through provision of services to conflict-affected and nomadic communities	8	Quick-impact projects in support of early recovery through provision of services to conflict-affected and nomadic communities were implemented as follows: (a) 3 projects in North Darfur; (b) 3 projects in Central Darfur; (c) 2 projects in South Darfur The targeted number of projects was not undertaken owing to reduced staff capacity as a result of difficulties in obtaining official visas
Close up to 6 team sites with redeployment of the troops to existing or new camps or team sites	0	This action was not undertaken in view of the prevailing security situation in Darfur, following the advice of the troops-to-task review undertaken in April 2016
Establish up to 3 new team sites in identified high-risk areas and potential flashpoints within the area of operations	0	The proposed temporary operating bases in Anka (North Darfur) and in Adilla and Abu Karinka (East Darfur) were not established because the Government of the Sudan did not release land to UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Darfuri civilians living free from fear of attack or harassment and internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily returning to their homes or resettling in safe and secure environments

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.3.1 Reduction in the number of recorded protection of civilian incidents (2013/14: 1,000; 2014/15: 800; 2015/16: 400)	705 protection of civilian incidents (displacement, shootings, new arrivals, intimidation/harassment, threats) related to internally displaced persons were reported. The actual indicator was higher than the targeted figure owing to the heightened conflict in Sectors North and Central in the Jebel Marra area
2.3.2 Internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily leaving camps to return or resettle (2013/14: 36,406; 2014/15: 200,000; 2015/16: 300,000)	According to UNDP, 122,533 internally displaced persons and refugees voluntarily left camps to return or resettle. Darfuri civilians continued to suffer from the impact of armed conflict, local violence and inter-tribal clashes. By the end of the reporting period, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the total number of displaced persons in Darfur had increased to over 2.6 million. The ongoing hostilities continued to create an environment of instability that was not conducive to a permanent voluntary return of internally displaced persons. In addition, most of the return areas lacked basic services and livelihood opportunities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Strengthening of early warning mechanisms, through timely identification and reporting, of their linkages with rapid response mechanisms, to protect civilians under imminent threat	19	Integrated field protection teams were established across Darfur (5 in North Darfur, 7 in South Darfur, 2 in West Darfur, 3 in East Darfur, and 2 in Central Darfur) in order to foster closer interaction with local community members and increase early warning and early response capacity at field levels. UNAMID participated in daily Joint Operations Centre meetings at headquarters and sector levels to ensure situational awareness, early warning and joint planning with civilian, military and police components for early response. At sector level, reinforcement of the early warning mechanisms included preventive actions against tribal conflicts through continuous engagement with the local Government of the Sudan representatives and the native administration, robust UNAMID patrols around internally displaced persons camps and collaboration with local authorities through the sector heads of office. Sector-specific protection priority matrices were also established as a key part of the revised protection of civilians strategy in order to assist in promoting a geographic and operational approach to protection responses in Darfur. By the end of the reporting period, all 5 sectors had completed drafts of a sector-specific matrix

Organization of monthly meetings of the joint protection group and attendance at the monthly meetings of the Darfur protection cluster on threats and issues related to the protection of civilians and humanitarian access	56	Joint protection group meetings held as follows: (a) 14 meetings were held at UNAMID headquarters in coordination with the United Nations country team partners (10 regular and 4 emergency meetings); (b) 42 sector-level meetings were held on a regular and on an emergency basis (10 in Sector North, 10 in Sector West, 10 in Sector Central, 7 in Sector East and 5 in Sector South) The Darfur protection cluster continued to be negatively affected by the lack of presence of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Darfur. As a result of the difficulties in obtaining official visas for a majority of UNHCR personnel, no meetings of the protection cluster were held during the reporting period In addition, civil-military coordination forums, a key coordination mechanism, were established in all 5 Darfur states. Co-chaired by UNAMID and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, these forums played a critical role in enhancing coordination, information-sharing and logistical arrangements for provision of escorts and other assistance to conflict-affected populations in Darfur
	27	Civil-military coordination forum meetings were conducted throughout Darfur (6 in Sector North, 5 in Sector West, 5 in Sector Central, 6 in Sector East and 5 in Sector South)
Coordination of and participation in 300 inter-agency field assessment missions, including confidence-building and monitoring patrols, to identify and verify protection issues in areas of return	176	Field missions undertaken as follows: (a) 39 field assessment missions; (b) 9 inter-agency field missions; (c) 45 UNAMID integrated field missions; (d) 83 confidence-building patrols The coordination of, and participation in, field missions were negatively affected by restrictions on movement imposed by authorities. The reduced number of field missions was also attributed to staffing gaps in the Operation owing to difficulties in obtaining official visas, which negatively impacted coordination and advisory activities

Advice to state authorities, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations through monthly meetings of the return and reintegration working group on returnees' protection needs and priorities	8	Meetings of the return and reintegration working group held in North Darfur, Central Darfur and West Darfur to discuss issues relating to protection, return and durable solutions. There were no meetings held in East Darfur and South Darfur as the working group was not active in those states

Expected accomplishment 2.4: Promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.4.1 Reduction in the number of reported human rights violations (2013/14: 486; 2014/15: 300; 2015/16: 200)	245 new cases involving 617 victims were recorded during the reporting period. Among the violations documented were attacks against civilians, violations of the right to life and physical integrity, freedom of movement and assembly, abductions and sexual and gender-based violence in the form of rape. In December 2015 and January 2016, the human rights situation in Darfur was affected by the dynamics of the conflict in eastern Jebel Marra as a result of the escalation of armed clashes between the Government of the Sudan armed forces and armed opposition movements, which resulted in civilian fatalities, mass displacements, destruction of civilian property and objects, indiscriminate killings of civilians, sexual and gender-based violence, violation of international humanitarian law and restrictions on freedom of movement
2.4.2 Effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and the establishment of human rights subcommittees for Darfur, as provided for in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (2013/14: preparatory work for the National Human Rights Commission action plan; 2014/15: Commission fully established and operational; capacity development strategy established and approved; 2015/16: plan for a branch of the Commission in Darfur to be finalized)	The first branch office of the National Human Rights Commission outside Khartoum was established. The branch office of the Commission was launched in El Fasher in February 2016 but was not operational as at 30 June 2016
2.4.3 Increase in the number of concluded court cases of sexual and gender-based violence (2013/14: 5; 2014/15: 10; 2015/16: 15)	UNAMID was not informed of the number of concluded court cases of sexual and gender-based violence owing to non-cooperation of relevant local authorities in providing this information, nor was access granted to monitor most cases. UNAMID was able to monitor 3 cases (2 in West Darfur and 1 in East Darfur), which were concluded. UNAMID also observed low reporting of incidents related to sexual and gender-based violence due owing to social stigma and trauma

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice and support to the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur of the Government of the Sudan through 1 workshop on the joint human rights cooperation framework; 1 meeting of the Darfur Human Rights Forum with the Government of the Sudan, the Advisory Council for Human Rights in Darfur, the National Human Rights Commission, the diplomatic community and United Nations and civil society organizations; and 8 meetings of the State human rights subforums at the local level to address key human rights concerns	Yes	Advice and support were provided during the reporting period to the Advisory Council for Human Rights, the National Human Rights Commission, the international community, including the United Nations country team, and civil society organizations at the national level In addition, UNAMID advocated and provided technical advice for the establishment of the branch of the National Human Rights Commission in El Fasher
Advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission through 2 training sessions and 6 meetings on the effective implementation of its human rights protection mandate		UNAMID provided advice and support to the National Human Rights Commission through the following:
	2	Workshops
	6	Meetings
		The first workshop, held in July 2015, was on the use of treaty body mechanisms with a special focus on reporting to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The second workshop, held in October 2015, was on the stakeholders' report of the National Human Rights Commission to the universal periodic review mechanism. In addition, during the 6 meetings held with the National Human Rights Commission, UNAMID provided technical advice on the effective implementation of the Commission's human rights mandates
Advice to State committees, through 12 meetings and 4 workshops, on combating violence against women, the implementation of their workplans, prevention strategies, responses to sexual and gender-based violence and institutional development		UNAMID provided technical advice and planned human rights awareness and capacity-building events through the following:
	12	Meetings were held with State committees on sexual and gender-based violence;
	2	Capacity-building workshops were organized for 81 participants on combating violence against women, with discussion of gender issues, examples of gender-based violence and the role and contribution of the state committee members and women leaders in combating violence against women in Darfur

		The Operation also provided technical support to the state committees for the implementation of the "16 days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence" campaign across the 5 Darfur states
Advice to the national parliamentary committee on human rights and the state legislatures in Darfur, through 15 meetings and 5 workshops, on the conformity of existing laws with international human rights standards	11	Meetings were held with members of the national parliamentary committee and state legislative council members throughout Darfur to discuss and provide advice on international human rights standards. However, the workshops for the parliamentarians could not be held because the National Assembly was dissolved in April 2015 and the new Assembly did not agree to a workshop date owing to competing priorities
Conduct of 100 field visits to monitor and report on the human rights situation, comprising 60 monitoring and fact-finding visits to locations of alleged violations and local communities and 40 follow-up visits to relevant local authorities focused on actions taken and progress made	586	Field visits were undertaken to monitor and report on the human rights situation in Darfur, as follows: (a) 238 field visits were conducted in internally displaced persons camps, police facilities, prisons and hospitals, including fact-finding visits in locations of alleged human rights violations; (b) 348 follow-up and assessment visits were undertaken with the relevant authorities and police to monitor the progress of the ongoing caseload The increased number of field visits was due to the fighting in the Jebel Marra area and new displacement in North Darfur
Advice and technical assistance to the Government of the Sudan, through 50 judicial monitoring missions, to enhance its capacity to provide justice to victims of human rights violations and to promote accountability in Darfur	78	Judicial monitoring missions were undertaken. UNAMID provided technical advice and assistance to prosecutors, judges and police through regular visits and made visits to the Office of the Prosecutor, general courts and the Special Court for Darfur Crimes to follow up on reported cases
Technical advice to the Humanitarian Aid Commission, state government line ministries and internally displaced persons through 10 workshops and 50 meetings to address the human rights situation of internally displaced persons, including that of vulnerable groups among them, issues related to sexual and gender-based violence and the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons safe to their places of origin or places of their choice	91	Meetings and workshops were held with the Humanitarian Aid Commission, state government line ministries and internally displaced persons as follows: (a) 80 meetings were held in internally displaced persons camps and gatherings. The increased number of meetings held was due to the instability in Jebel Marra and Sotony, where meetings were held with the displaced population and those affected by fighting; (b) 8 capacity-building workshops were held on human rights for internally displaced persons; (c) 1 workshop was held on human rights issues related to the functioning of the native administration;

		(d) 2 workshops were held for community policing volunteers on community policing and national and international human rights standards
Organization of 5 community awareness-raising campaigns per sector for a total of 25 activities on human rights (1 on International Women's Day, 1 for 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence, 1 on African Human Rights Day, 1 on the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and 1 on Human Rights Day)	25	Community awareness-raising campaigns on human rights were organized. UNAMID organized commemorations of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence and the African Human Rights Day in all 5 Darfur states. All of the above events were covered by UNAMID and national media
Technical assistance to the stakeholders in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and any subsequent agreements, through 10 workshops and 25 meetings, on the implementation of the human rights and transitional justice provisions of the agreements	6	Workshops were organized to enhance knowledge of the human rights elements of the Doha Document among stakeholders (1 training session for Justice and Equality Movement-Dabajo, 1 workshop for Justice and Equality Movement-Peace and 4 training workshops for paralegals in internally displaced persons camps in El Fasher and Kutum)
	21	Meetings with stakeholders were undertaken to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The areas covered included human rights of internally displaced persons, rights and responsibilities of internally displaced persons as law-abiding citizens and capacity-building initiatives
Technical assistance to the Darfur transitional justice forum, through 2 workshops, to enhance the empowerment needed to fight impunity, promote reconciliation, develop knowledge of human rights and build the skills and capacity of key stakeholders	2	Workshops on transitional justice were conducted for the native administration and the Truth and Reconciliation Committee, respectively, as the Darfur transitional justice forum was not operational during the reporting period. In addition, UNAMID conducted 5 meetings with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission to discuss and develop a joint programme on the rule of law to improve the transitional justice mechanism in Darfur, and agreed on producing promotional materials
Provision of 18 training courses for prosecutors, judges, medical personnel, Sudanese Armed Forces personnel, law enforcement officials, armed movements and rural/traditional mechanisms on the administration of justice, including corrections and impunity issues, international human rights standards and combating violence against women and children	21	Training workshops were conducted as follows: (a) 10 training workshops were conducted for the Government of the Sudan police, law enforcement officials and medical personnel on impunity, human rights standards and combating violence against women; (b) 11 training workshops on the administration of justice were provided to: Government of the Sudan officials (1), native administration leaders (1), rural court judges and court clerks (2), community policing volunteers (4), prosecutors and lawyers (1), the

		Government of the Sudan armed forces (1) and Sudanese-Chadian joint forces (1)
Implementation of 4 quick-impact projects to promote human rights within the formal educational and judicial systems	2	Quick-impact projects were implemented to promote human rights within the formal education and judiciary system as follows: (a) 1 in North Darfur for the provision of school benches and tables for Abu Zeriga basic school; (b) 1 in Central Darfur for the construction of a youth centre in Hamadiya internally displaced persons camp The remaining 2 quick-impact projects were not undertaken, owing to a shortage of staff members in Sector South
Reprinting of 10,000 human rights educational materials, 1,800 posters, 100 illustrated flipcharts and 1,000 bags to raise awareness concerning relevant national and international human rights instruments for local communities	8,000	5,000 human rights educational materials, 2,000 posters and 1,000 bags were produced and distributed by UNAMID to raise awareness of human rights instruments in local communities Information, education and communication materials were produced and distributed in all human rights training sessions and workshops held by UNAMID, among the local communities during the awareness campaigns and when other opportunities arose in the course of UNAMID operations. In addition, 2 issues of the newsletter "Human rights first", covering human rights issues and partnerships with other stakeholders, were published and distributed electronically and in hard copies UNAMID also undertook 3 mapping exercises (mapping of international human rights treaties ratified by the Sudan, mapping of Government of the Sudan police and prison institutions and mapping of Government of the Sudan formal courts). A total of 100 posters for each mapping exercise was produced and distributed
Consultation and coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the African Union and United Nations special procedures mandate holders on matters pertaining to human rights advocacy	Yes	Monthly telephone conferences were conducted with the head of the Africa branch of OHCHR to share information and seek advice on follow-up to the country's universal periodic review and treaty body obligations, and for capacity-building initiatives and technical cooperation funds for activities with the Government of the Sudan. Regular contact was maintained with the African Union to launch a joint transition justice programme. In addition, regular interaction took place through reporting activities and more specifically through monthly and public reports, end-of-year activity reports and midterm review reports.

	In cooperation with OHCHR, UNAMID also coordinated activities of the Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and, by its quarterly reports, supported the work of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. UNAMID and OHCHR organized a joint consultative workshop with the African Union on modalities for supporting transitional justice mechanisms in Darfur, held in August 2015 in Addis Ababa. UNAMID, UNDP and OHCHR jointly initiated a technical assessment of witness and victim protection in Darfur

Expected accomplishment 2.5: Progressive elimination of grave violations against the rights of children committed by the parties to the conflict

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.5.1 Number of action plans elaborated, signed and implemented by parties to the conflict to end recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations of the rights of children (2013/14: 6; 2014/15: 7; 2015/16: 3)	No action plans were concluded during the reporting period. UNAMID met with leaders of the 3 armed movements (JEM-Gibril, SLA-AW and SLA-MM) in Paris in August 2015. During this consultation, the 3 leaders reiterated their pledge to protect children affected by armed conflict, in accordance with their joint statement issued in Stadtschlaining, Austria, on 28 May 2015. Furthermore, in September 2015, JEM reissued a command order prohibiting its members from recruiting or using child soldiers or committing any other violations against children
2.5.2 Increase in the number of child protection committees established at community level and trained in child rights and child protection to enhance rep...:ing on, prevention of and response to grave violations of children's rights (2013/14: 15; 2014/15: 20; 2015/16: 25)	27 child protection committees were established in North, South, Central and West Darfur. All new members (233) were trained in child rights, child protection and the referral pathway
2.5.3 Increase in the number of parties to the conflict trained in child rights and child protection to raise their awareness and knowledge of the six grave violations of children's rights and international norms and standards (2013/14: 3; 2014/15: 3; 2015/16: 4)	5 new parties to the conflict were trained in child rights and child protection during the reporting period. A total of 25 training sessions were held with the following entities: Government of the Sudan military (1), JEM-Dabajo (1), JEM-Peace (1), Government of the Sudan police and Central Reserve Police (22)

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Establishment of dialogue with the parties to the conflict to obtain commitment to action plans to end recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations of children's rights, in application of Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012)	Yes	1 meeting was held with leaders of the armed movements JEM-Gibril, SLA-AW and SLA-MM in Paris in August 2015. The leaders reiterated their commitment to the terms of a joint statement issued in May 2015, in which the armed movements had pledged to take all necessary steps to protect children affected by armed conflict
Organization of 6 meetings with the leadership of the parties to the conflict to negotiate and provide advice and support for the drafting and implementation of action plans	1	Meeting was organized between UNAMID and the leadership of the 3 armed movements in August 2015 aimed at revitalizing the peace process and following up on the joint statement issued in May 2015, in which the armed movements had pledged to take all necessary steps to protect children. The 3 leaders reiterated their commitment to the joint statement and called for wider consultation on the plight of children affected by armed conflict. The 3 armed movements agreed to consider a third phase of consultations with the participation of identified actors. A joint meeting instead of separate meetings with each party to the conflict was seen as more effective
Organization of 40 training sessions on child rights and child protection to benefit at least 2,000 national child protection stakeholders, including members of civil society organizations, community policing volunteers, Government of the Sudan institutions and community child protection committees and child protection focal points	89	Training sessions were organized and conducted in North, South, Central and West Darfur States. A total of 4,324 national child protection stakeholders ranging from internally displaced persons to community policing volunteers and child protection focal points participated (2,687 females and 1,637 males). The larger than anticipated number of training sessions was a result of the rollout by UNAMID of the Darfur-wide campaign "No Child Soldiers — Protect Darfur" aimed at preventing the recruitment and use of child soldiers by armed forces and armed groups during inter- and intra-ethnic clashes
Organization of 4 training sessions on child rights and child protection benefiting members of the parties to the conflict, in order to build their capacity and knowledge in respect of child rights violations and monitoring and reporting mechanisms	25	Training sessions were organized as follows: (a) 3 sessions benefited 113 military participants (52 Government of the Sudan armed forces, 61 JEM-Dabajo and JEM-Peace); (b) 22 sessions benefited 656 Government of the Sudan police officers The larger than anticipated number of training sessions was the result of the Operation's rollout of the Darfur-wide campaign "No Child Soldiers — Protect Darfur",

		which focused on offering training sessions to members of the Government of the Sudan police and armed forces and the Central Reserve Police
4 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building and 4 reports on grave violations of children's rights submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict	7	Reports were produced as follows: (a) 4 reports on grave violations of children's rights were submitted to the Working Group of the Security Council; (b) 3 reports on mainstreaming and capacity-building were submitted to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Organization of 160 monitoring missions to field localities and internally displaced persons camps to verify and follow up on allegations of grave violations of the rights of children	266	Monitoring missions to the field were undertaken to follow up on and verify allegations of grave violations against children. 160 of these monitoring missions were conducted in internally displaced persons camps for follow-up and verification of allegations of violations and sensitization of communities on child rights and child protection. The increased number of missions undertaken was a result of established information-sharing mechanisms in the community and increased awareness from the "No Child Soldiers — Protect Darfur" campaign that resulted in an increased number of allegations of child rights violations that required the Operation's systematic follow-up and verification
Organization of monthly monitoring and reporting mechanism working group meetings to follow up on, verify, document and respond to violations of the rights of children	Yes	Monthly monitoring and reporting mechanism working group meetings were held in all 4 sectors, co-chaired with UNICEF and attended by UNAMID, UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Save the Children Sweden, to verify and respond to child rights violations

Expected accomplishment 2.6: Enhanced capacity of local institutions to tackle impunity and improved access to justice of the war-affected population, including women and children

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.6.1 Increase in the proportion of judicial decisions, including those of the Special Court for Darfur Crimes, verified to be in compliance with international standards (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 40 per cent; 2015/16: 60 per cent)	UNAMID monitored 20 cases (North Darfur-2, West Darfur-15, and South Darfur-3). 12 cases, or 60 per cent of the cases monitored, resulted in decisions that complied with international standards, while 8 cases (in South and West Darfur courts), or 40 per cent of the cases monitored, did not. The continued application of the death penalty by the Sudanese judicial system severely limited compliance of trials with international standards
2.6.2 Increase in the number of victims assisted in accessing justice through the transitional justice mechanisms (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 50; 2015/16: 150)	75 complainants/victims were assisted in accessing justice through the transitional justice mechanisms. Incessant outbreaks of intercommunal violence coupled with general insecurity in remote localities prevented UNAMID from assisting the targeted number victims

2.6.3 Increase in the number of victims accessing legal aid services (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 50; 2015/16: 150)	300 victims benefitted from legal aid services provided through legal aid networks, which facilitated interaction between victims and legal aid providers
2.6.4 Increase in the number of prison inmates accessing legal aid services (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100; 2015/16: 200)	177 prison inmates accessed legal aid services throughout North Darfur. The lower-than-planned figure was due to the absence of local legal aid networks in other states and reduced budgetary support from UNDP for the engagement of local lawyers to take up cases on behalf of inmates

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring of and reporting on compliance with international standards for the administration of justice of 100 criminal trials in courts throughout Darfur	Yes	110 trial sessions in 20 cases were monitored and 110 weekly reports were submitted. 12 cases complied with international legal standards while the remaining 8 (from South and West Darfur) related to capital offences of murder, robbery, terrorism and treason ended in death sentences and thus did not comply with international and regional conventions and recognized practices. Prosecutions of a limited number of Government of the Sudan security and military personnel were laudable and consistent with the principle of equal application of the law
Organization of 1 seminar with the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur on comparative studies from other post-conflict countries	No	No seminar was organized with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission owing to the uncertainty surrounding the status of the Commission during the reporting period
Organization of 6 workshops to enhance the capacity of transitional justice systems	18	Workshops and consultative meetings were undertaken as follows: (a) 3 consultative meetings with the office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur Crimes; (b) 1 workshop on inmate data management and funding for vocational training for inmates in prisons for 36 Government of the Sudan prison officers; (c) 7 in-service training workshops on prison-specific duties for 210 newly recruited prison officers; (d) 2 capacity-building workshops for 32 rural court judges on customary land claims; (e) 5 training workshops on human rights approaches to prison management and basic prison duties for 350 new prison officers (of whom 79 were female) across Darfur

Organization of 30 legal aid days to facilitate the interaction of victims in 5 States with legal aid providers to enable them to receive legal assistance	30	Legal aid awareness days organized in collaboration with UNDP in Abushouk and Zam Zam (North Darfur), Kalma and Kass (South Darfur), Hassaheisa (Central Darfur) and Dorti (West Darfur) internally displaced camps, for 5 days in each camp. A total of 300 clients (100 were women) were assisted with legal aid and counselling at the justice and confidence centres
Organization of 6 legal aid days to facilitate the interaction of prison inmates in 6 prisons with legal aid providers to enable them to receive legal assistance	2	Legal aid days held for 177 inmates in the Shallah juvenile home, Shallah federal prison and Kheir Khanaga women's prison (all located in North Darfur) in collaboration with the Bar Association and the Government's legal administration department UNAMID was not able to carry out similar activity in the other 3 prisons located outside of El Fasher owing to the absence of counterpart local legal aid networks and reduced budgetary support from UNDP for the engagement of local lawyers to take up cases on behalf of inmates

Component 3: support to the mediation of community conflict

81. UNAMID engaged regularly with local and state governments, tribal leaders and traditional mediators and civil society to prevent and mitigate intercommunal violence and to promote dialogue and the peaceful resolution of conflict, including through the conclusion of cessation of hostilities agreements and implementation of reconciliation processes. The Operation worked on strengthening local conflict resolution mechanisms to address issues such as unauthorized grazing, water shortages and migratory routes and supported local authorities in the management of natural resources. UNAMID also engaged in early warning and prevention of intercommunal violence through regular engagement with local communities and vulnerable segments of the population and local authorities, and worked to strengthen community-based early warning mechanisms.

82. Technical assistance and logistical support were mobilized for the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to facilitate the demobilization of signatory armed movements while 3,673 demobilized ex-combatants were provided with reinsertion support.

83. The Operation continued to implement community-based labour-intensive projects for at-risk youth, which involved vocational skills training, on-the-job construction skills training and livelihood and midwifery skills programmes. The community support programme, through a cluster approach, also brought together various community-based labour-intensive projects in selected communities based on a previous mapping of seven communities across Darfur. This was done to maximize impact and strengthen community cohesion and resilience and overall mediation efforts. Over 50,000 community members indirectly benefitted from community-based labour-intensive projects and the community support programme.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Local conflict mediation and resolution

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 Reduced number of local conflicts resulting in violence (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 25)	There were 42 incidents of local conflict resulting in 353 fatalities recorded during the performance period, compared with 39 incidents of local conflict resulting in 881 recorded fatalities during the previous reporting period
3.1.2 Increased number of agreements for the cessation of hostilities and/or peace agreements signed by conflicting tribes in Darfur (2013/14: 10; 2014/15: 15; 2015/16: 20)	A total of 26 agreements, comprising 18 peace agreements and 8 cessation of hostilities agreements, were signed by conflicting tribes and facilitated by UNAMID during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of monthly meetings with the state land commissions and the Darfur Land Commission on land use and land tenure, traditional and historical rights to land (such as *hawakeer*, which refers to traditional land tenure rights and migration routes) and natural resource management, with a view to addressing root causes of conflict in Darfur	6	Monthly meetings held in North Darfur (2), South Darfur (3) and Central Darfur (1) with the state and Darfur land commissions on the management of natural resources, the role of the Darfur Land Commission in resolving land-related or natural resources conflicts, data collection on natural resources and development of policies and laws to tackle land disputes and the management of natural resources in Darfur. The Darfur Land Commission was present in North, South and Central Darfur states during the reporting period. More frequent meetings could not be held in those states owing to the unavailability of Commission staff
Organization of 20 outreach meetings with farmers and pastoralists to promote consultation and initiate dialogue so as to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources	60	Outreach meetings were held in North Darfur (18), South Darfur (20), Central Darfur (5), West Darfur (12) and East Darfur (5), with a diverse range of stakeholders to promote consultation and initiate dialogue to pre-empt clashes, defuse tensions over farmland ownership and resolve conflicts on access to and management of natural resources The higher-than-planned number of outreach meetings was attributable to increased requests by farmers and pastoralists for the Operation's intervention
Facilitation of 15 dialogues between farmers and pastoralist groups, in coordination with local authorities, ministries and the Darfur Regional Authority, to mitigate conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence	78	Dialogues between farmers and pastoralists were held in North Darfur (41), South Darfur (13), East Darfur (6), and West Darfur (18) with a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss conflict prevention mechanisms, community involvement, management of natural resources and enhanced coordination between the Government of the Sudan, the United

		Nations country team and UNAMID to strengthen and improve relations between farmers and pastoralists The higher number of dialogues was attributable to increased requests by local communities for UNAMID intervention
Monthly meetings with local peace and reconciliation committees to de-escalate conflicts and monitor implementation of signed local peace agreements and cessation of hostilities agreements	97	Meetings to de-escalate conflicts and monitor peace agreements were held in North Darfur (57), South Darfur (22), West Darfur (13), East Darfur (2) and Khartoum (3) with a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss signing of agreements, promotion of reconciliation processes, monitoring of signed cessation of hostilities agreements, the status of intercommunal reconciliation processes between various groups and the importance of formation of joint tribal local peace committees in preventing intercommunal conflicts in Darfur
Organization of 20 consultation meetings with key relevant actors/groups, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and native administration and tribal leaders, in preparation for reconciliation conferences to be held to facilitate the signing of local peace agreements so as to resolve intertribal conflict	73	Consultation meetings with local authorities, native administration, mediation committees and other stakeholders were held in South Darfur (35), East Darfur (5), West Darfur (5), North Darfur (24) and Khartoum (4) to facilitate reconciliation conferences and the signing of peace agreements and to discuss early conflict prevention measures, promotion of intercommunal reconciliation among conflicting parties (Massalit-Fallata, Salamat-Ta'aisha, Misseriya-Rezeigat, Rezeigat-Birgid, Fur-Umkamalti, Salamat-Fallata, Zayadiya-Berti, Ma'alia-Rezeigat) and a proposal for an intercommunal peaceful coexistence conference The higher number of consultation meetings was necessary owing to the persistent nature of several conflicts for which additional separate consultations were needed to collect information on the root causes and drivers of conflicts and to identify the most efficient ways to reach settlement and reconciliation
Organization of 5 conflict resolution and reconciliation conferences between tribes, in coordination with the Darfur Regional Authority, local authorities and key tribal/community actors, to facilitate the signing of a local peace agreement and/or cessation of hostilities agreement	35	Conferences were held between tribes and other stakeholders in South Darfur (9), North Darfur (8), East Darfur (11) and Khartoum (7) to discuss the promotion of intercommunal reconciliation between voluntary returnees and their host communities, improving traditional mechanisms of resolving intercommunal conflicts, collection of weapons from unauthorized persons, lack of rule of law and supporting native leaders and youths in the use of conflict prevention mechanisms

		The increased number of conferences was due to the Operation's focus on addressing the issue of intercommunal conflicts in a comprehensive, inclusionary and preventive manner, with better coordination with the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations country team
5 sensitization campaigns to disseminate the outcomes of recent signed local peace agreements to the community level, including youth, women and internally displaced persons	16	Sensitization campaigns were implemented in South Darfur to support the dissemination of signed peace agreements between the Ta'aisha and the Salamat, the southern Rezeigat and the Misseriya, the Fallata and the Salamat, the Beni Halba and the Salamat, the Misseriya and the Abbala, the Habaniya and the southern Rezeigat, the Zaghawa Ratana and the Zaghawa Umkamalti and the Salamat and the Beni Halba, the renewal of conflicting parties' commitment to cessation of hostilities agreements and the strengthening of peaceful coexistence The higher number of sensitization campaigns was due to the higher number of peace agreements signed during the reporting period and the increased number of parties committed to cessation of hostilities and peaceful coexistence
Organization of 20 meetings with local community leaders, representatives of the native administration, government authorities and the Darfur Regional Authority to monitor the implementation of recently signed local peace agreements	57	Meetings were held in South Darfur (24), Central Darfur (26), North Darfur (1) and Khartoum (6) with local stakeholders on monitoring the implementation of local peace agreements, promotion of peaceful coexistence, identification of triggers of communal conflict and supporting sustainable reconciliation agreements between a number of communities (Ghuzam-Birgid, Birgid-Mahadi, Ma'alia-Mahariya, Gimir-Drouk, Massalit-Arab Zaghawa, Arab Awlad Zaid-Zaghawa, Gago-Massalit, Ta'aisha-Salamat, southern Rezeigat-Misseriya, Fallata-Salamat, Beni Halba-Salamat, Miseriya-Abbala, Habaniya-southern Rezeigat, Zaghawa Ratana-Zaghawa Umkamalti, Salamat-Beni Halba, Misseriya-Awal Zaid, Gimir-Tama and Nawaiba-Salamat) The higher number of meetings was attributable to the increased number of parties committed to cessation of hostilities and peaceful coexistence, as well as increased requests by local communities for UNAMID intervention

Provision of advice through monthly meetings with the Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission of the Darfur Regional Authority with a view to collaborating in activities to address the root causes of conflict, together with the United Nations country team, including provision of necessary technical and logistics support	8	Monthly meetings held with the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission and a diverse group of stakeholders in North Darfur (6), Khartoum (1) and West Darfur (1) to discuss means of addressing root causes of intercommunal conflicts, conduct of a joint conference on intercommunal peaceful coexistence and support for grass-roots reconciliation

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Stabilization of communities under threat of recruitment of their members by armed or criminal groups

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Increased number of community members and ex-combatants participating in reinsertion and community stability projects (2013/14: 6,000; 2014/15: 7,000; 2015/16: 8,000)	A total of 6,282 individuals participated in community stabilization activities organized by UNAMID, comprising: (a) 3,673 ex-combatants from signatory and affiliated armed movements from across Darfur who were demobilized and provided with reinsertion support; (b) 1,276 ex-combatants who successfully integrated into the Sudanese Armed Forces and police force; (c) 1,252 youth who participated in community stabilization projects in North and West Darfur; and (d) 80 at-risk youth who were direct beneficiaries of community-based labour-intensive projects implemented in North Darfur
3.2.2 Increased number of youth and women participants in employment-creation programmes (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 500)	500 at-risk youth from 22 communities across Darfur (280 males and 220 females) were direct beneficiaries who engaged in livelihood and skills training programmes to enhance their employability and income-generating activity through the community-based labour-intensive projects. 80 other direct beneficiaries (of whom 35 were women) commenced implementation of a community-based labour-intensive project in El Fasher and Um Baru communities (North Darfur), in order to acquire skills training in masonry, carpentry, plumbing and electrical works

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Mapping of communities in all 5 States of Darfur that are under particular threat of recruitment to armed or criminal groups, accomplished and updated in a 6-month cycle	9	Communities were successfully mapped and updated in a 6-month cycle in North Darfur (1), West Darfur (1) and South Darfur (7) through an inter-agency joint field assessment mission that identified critical needs and comparative advantage for the establishment of pilot community stabilization projects Mapping exercises in Central and East Darfur were not conducted during the reporting period owing to staffing constraints

Development and implementation of 20 community-based labour-intensive projects to contribute to community stability, including 5 projects specifically aimed at employment creation, in coordination with appropriate regional and local authorities, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, non-governmental and civil society organizations and community leaders	14	Community-based labour-intensive projects developed in collaboration with local administration and community stakeholders as part of a pilot community stabilization project for West and North Darfur States. The projects included vocational training, construction of a community centre, a girls' high school, a police post and a native administration court, as well as livelihood and rule of law projects
Chairing of 10 meetings of the inter-agency community stability task force to coordinate activities undertaken by the United Nations and other partners with the aim of stabilizing target communities in Darfur	No	The task force was not established pending approval of the concept for the community stabilization initiative. However, 2 inter-agency stakeholder meetings were conducted for identification of roles and implementation modalities for proposed community stability projects. Joint field assessments and inter-agency coordination and collaboration were also undertaken in the development of the community stabilization project and community-based labour-intensive projects
Substantive and logistical support provided to and adequate United Nations representation ensured at 12 meetings with the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and other relevant authorities for the provision of policy and operational advice on development and implementation of plans related to reinsertion and reintegration of former combatants into communities, civilian and community arms control initiatives and/or similar measures, including the implementation of community-based labour-intensive projects	Yes	UNAMID provided substantial input and logistical support for the demobilization of 4,950 signatory and affiliated armed movement members across Darfur; facilitated 6 joint coordination meetings among relevant stakeholders, including the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, for the demobilization of signatory armed movements in line with the final security arrangements in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; facilitated 6 collaborative meetings for the joint working group for small arms and light weapons control under the Government of the Sudan-led community security and arms control programme for Darfur; and provided logistical and transport support for the arms registration and marking workshops held in West and North Darfur
Institutional support to community stabilization enhanced through the organization of 1 workshop, targeted to locality commissioners, native administrations and other relevant grass-roots institutional actors, on the management of reconciliation and peacebuilding as well as the management of small arms and light weapons at a community level	No	The activity was not undertaken because the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission organized a similar workshop on a much bigger scale with funding from the United Nations country team and international partners with participation from a broader group of actors and stakeholders

Reinsertion support provided, including through community-based labour-intensive projects, to 1,500 former combatants	6,282	Individuals provided with reinsertion support as follows: (a) 3,673 ex-combatants from signatory and affiliated armed movements from across Darfur who were demobilized and provided with transitional safety allowance; (b) 1,276 ex-combatants successfully integrated into the Sudan Armed Forces and police force provided with logistics support; (c) 1,252 youth participated in community stabilization projects in North and West Darfur; (d) 80 at-risk youth were direct beneficiaries of community-based labour-intensive projects in North Darfur

Component 4: support

84. The support component reflects the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security and Safety Section, the Conduct and Discipline Team and the HIV/AIDS Unit of UNAMID. During the reporting period, the support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the Operation's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided in the areas of financial management services, health care, maintenance of office and accommodation facilities, conduct and discipline, HIV/AIDS programmes, personnel administration, information technology and communications, air and surface transport operations, supply and resupply operations, aviation safety and legal and security services Operation-wide.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Reduced proportion of unliquidated obligations carried forward from the previous budget period (2013/14: 5 per cent; 2014/15: 3 per cent; 2015/16: 2 per cent)	The percentage of unliquidated obligations carried forward from prior periods stood at 7 per cent as at 30 June 2016. The higher-than-planned figure is due to an initial adjustment period brought on by the full implementation of Umoja, which shifted the accountability and control of resources to the funds centre managers, with safeguards to be put in place to ensure that the trend moves downward in subsequent financial periods
4.1.2 Reduced proportion of warehousing reserved stock (2013/14: 12.5 per cent; 2014/15: 10 per cent; 2015/16: 8 per cent)	The warehousing reserved stock ratio was 16.8 per cent in the 2015/16 period, compared with the actual warehousing reserved stock ratio of 16.5 per cent in the 2014/15 period

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
Service improvements		
Reduction in the ceiling rate per person for rations though continuous reduction in air deliveries and use of contingents within the proximity of the super-camps to collect food from warehouses, instead of delivery by contractor	Yes	Through the continuous reduction in air deliveries and increased use of contingents within the proximity of the super-camps to collect food from warehouses, UNAMID was able to reduce the rations ceiling rate per person from $7.14 during the 2014/15 period to $5.70 during the 2015/16 period
Installation and operation of the electronic rations management tool for monitoring, control and management of food rations	Yes	The electronic rations management tool was fully implemented and the first phase of the electronic rations management software was rolled out during the reporting period In the first training session on the new software, conducted in May and June 2016, 17 rations staff and 79 logistics and food officers from troop- and police-contributing countries were trained
Installation and operation of the electronic fuel management system for monitoring and control of fuel usage at all fuel receiving and dispensing points	Yes	UNAMID installed the electronic fuel management system in February 2016 at all fuel distribution points Operation-wide
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of 15,698 military contingent personnel, 147 military observers, 1,583 United Nations police officers and 1,820 formed police personnel		Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of:
	14,222	Military contingent personnel
	140	Military observers
	1,325	United Nations police
	1,815	Formed police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the military and formed police personnel	Yes	UNAMID verified, monitored and inspected all contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment of military contingents and formed police units during the reporting period
Storage and supply of 12.5 tons of rations, 285,200 combat rations and water for military contingents and formed police personnel in 84 locations	Yes	UNAMID provided storage and supply of 12.1 tons of rations, 285,200 combat rations and 1.5 million litres of water for the military contingents and formed police personnel in 83 locations. The reduction in the number of troop locations was a result of the closure of 1 location during the reporting period

Administration of 3,401 civilian staff, comprising 948 international staff, 2,286 national staff and 167 United Nations Volunteers		Administration of an average of 3,281 civilian staff, comprising:
	753	International staff
	2,281	National staff
	153	United Nations Volunteers
	94	Temporary personnel
		(Excluding 33 international and 52 national staff in the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe)
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance of 34 and repair of 17 military/formed police unit sites; maintenance and repair of 22 enabling unit sites, 36 United Nations police premises and 42 civilian staff premises in 42 locations	Yes	34 military formed police unit sites were maintained; 13 military camps at 5 sector headquarters and 14 current enabling sites were repaired; 13 formed police unit sites and 36 individual police premises were maintained and repaired; and 42 civilian staff premises were maintained and repaired in 42 locations
Construction of 3.5 kilometres of an asphalt road connecting El Geneina super-camp to the airport terminal building in the second phase of a multi-year construction plan; implementation of phase two of the solar power multi-year project; drilling of 10 boreholes; establishment of 1 sanitary landfill and 13 controlled tipping sites for safe disposal of solid waste and 1 earth dam structure for retaining water from rooftops	No	The first phase of the construction of 3.5 kilometres of asphalt road connecting El Geneina super-camp with the airport using compacted soil, sand and gravel was completed during the 2014/15 period. In the 2015/16 period, UNAMID determined that asphalting was no longer needed as the gravel surface was considered sufficient to serve the mission's operational needs The implementation of phase two of the solar power project was cancelled because the planned benefits were deemed insufficient to meet the operational needs Using in-house capacity, UNAMID was able to drill 12 boreholes during the performance period The projects relating to the sanitary landfill, controlled tipping sites and earth dam were not implemented owing to difficulties in acquiring land from the host government
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	UNAMID collected, removed and treated 870,114 m^3 of liquid waste and collected and disposed of 85,554 m^3 of solid waste at all of its locations UNAMID established a waste management system for liquid and solid waste. Wastewater was treated to be reused for firefighting, car washing, sanitation, irrigation and dust control. Solid waste was segregated in batches to be recycled, composted,

		turned into briquettes (fuel) or disposed of at dedicated landfills and controlled tipping sites, in accordance with internal environmental guidelines
Operation and maintenance of 292 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 48 locations		UNAMID operated and maintained:
	131	Water purification plants
	126	Wastewater treatment plants
		35 wastewater treatment plants were decommissioned, having reached the end of their useful life
Operation and maintenance of 1,825 United Nations-owned generators in 48 locations	1,787	United Nations-owned generators operated and maintained in 48 locations. 20 replacement generators were pending delivery and 47 generators were written off in the reporting period
Storage and supply of 40.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	37.5	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were stored and supplied for generators during the reporting period. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the repatriation of 3 battalions and 1 formed police unit and the use of more fuel efficient generators
Maintenance and renovation of 35 kilometres of asphalt road and 75 kilometres of gravel roads and 16 bridges	Yes	UNAMID maintained and renovated 35 kilometres of asphalt road, 77 kilometres of gravel road and 25 bridges and culverts
Maintenance of 4 airfields and 37 helicopter landing sites in 42 locations	Yes	UNAMID maintained 4 airfields and 37 landing sites in 42 locations
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,961 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 26 armoured vehicles, and 861 items of workshop and miscellaneous equipment, through 8 main workshops and 29 repair facilities at 34 locations	2,511	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 26 armoured vehicles, and trailers and attachments were operated and maintained. Owing to delays in the customs clearance of vehicles and spare parts, UNAMID was unable to write off 292 vehicles and attachments as planned
	861	Items of workshop tools and miscellaneous equipment were operated, maintained and distributed at 8 main workshops
	29	Repair facilities were operated and maintained at 34 locations
Supply of 5.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	6.1	Million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants were supplied for ground transportation during the reporting period. The increased requirement for fuel was attributable to: (a) the repatriation of 3 battalions and 1 formed police unit by road from their team sites

		to sector headquarters; (b) the increased number of humanitarian convoys escorted by the Operation; (c) the increase in security patrols for the protection of internally displaced persons owing to the volatile security situation; and (d) the fuel consumption of heavy duty machines used for construction and road repairs
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days per week for an average of 3,800 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to mission area	Yes	UNAMID operated a shuttle service 7 days a week and transported an average of 3,823 United Nations personnel from their accommodation and/or centre points to their workplaces. This included movement of passengers from various airports to their office locations and movement of contingent personnel from transit camps to the various airports at the time of troop rotations
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 5 fixed-wing and 21 rotary-wing aircraft, including 4 medium-utility military-type aircrafts, in 31 locations, including 27 helipads and 4 airports (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Khartoum)		The Operation operated and maintained:
	5	Fixed-wing aircraft
	17	Rotary-wing aircraft
	31	Locations, including 27 helipads and 4 airports
Supply of 15.4 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	9.6	Million litres of aviation fuel for air operations were stored and supplied. The reduced requirement was attributed to: (a) the non-deployment of 4 military utility helicopters; (b) the reduction in flight hours owing to adverse weather conditions, such as sandstorms; (c) the delay in clearance of aircraft spare parts; and (d) the limited window of flight operating hours imposed by air traffic controllers in all sectors
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 4 earth station hubs to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	UNAMID regularly supported and maintained 4 earth station hubs to ensure the availability of reliable and secure voice, fax, video and data communications
Support and maintenance of 95 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 168 telephone exchanges and 142 microwave links	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 95 VSAT systems, 168 telephone exchanges and 153 microwave links
Support and maintenance of 2,134 high-frequency and 46 ultra-high-frequency (UHF) repeaters and transmitters	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance for 2,134 high-frequency and 46 UHF repeaters and transmitters
Support and maintenance for 1 FM radio broadcast station in 1 radio production facility	Yes	UNAMID supported and maintained 1 FM radio broadcast station in 1 radio production facility

Information technology

Support and maintenance of 353 servers, 4,194 desktop computers, 2,633 laptop computers, 981 printers and 615 digital senders in 114 locations		UNAMID supported and maintained the following in 114 locations:
	156	Servers
		The lower number of servers was attributed to write-off of stand-alone servers associated with private automatic branch exchange (PABX) and Tetra. There were 20 replacement servers awaiting customs clearance in Port Sudan
	3,269	Desktop computers
	2,141	Laptop computers
		Desktop and laptop computers that reached their useful life were written off in line with reductions in civilian staff
	814	Printers
		The lower number of printers and digital senders was due to sharing of printers by a large number of staff than planned
	577	Digital senders
Support and maintenance of local-area networks (LAN) and wide-area networks (WAN) for 5,000 users in 114 locations	Yes	UNAMID provided support and maintenance to 5,000 users in 114 locations
Organization of 100 training sessions for 1,500 military and civilian staff on the geographic information system, Global Positioning System (GPS) and map reading	95	Training sessions on the geographic information system were delivered for 2,291 participants
		The increase in the number of training participants was due to increased requests for: (a) GPS training as a part of weekly "Safe and secure approaches in field environments" training, to accommodate staff members whose certification had expired; and (b) global positioning system/map reading sessions as a part of logistics training for military units at team sites
40 map sheets, at 1:100,000 scale, of UNAMID area of responsibility	Yes	UNAMID produced 40 map sheets at the scale of 1:100,000 of UNAMID area of responsibility

Medical

Operation and maintenance of 1 level III hospital, 2 level II clinics and 5 level I medical facilities, as well as 54 emergency and first-aid stations in 64 locations for all mission personnel, staff of other United Nations agencies and the local civil population in emergency cases	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 1 level III hospital, 3 level II hospitals and 5 level I clinics, as well as 54 medical facilities comprising 30 troop-contributing-country level I clinics, 9 formed police unit level I clinics and 15 first aid stations
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including to level IV hospitals in 3 locations (Cairo, Dubai and Nairobi)	Yes	Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements were maintained for all United Nations locations, including to 3 level IV hospitals in 3 locations (Dubai, Nairobi, and Cairo)
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities and implementation of HIV sensitization programmes, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	UNAMID operated and maintained 5 HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities, delivering services to 12,541 mission personnel. An HIV awareness-raising programme was provided for all mission personnel through induction training. HIV in the workplace training, peer education and specialized training courses on various topics such as post-exposure prophylaxis and sexually transmitted illnesses

Security

Provision of security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week throughout the mission area	Yes	Security services were provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
24-hour close protection provided to senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis
Operation-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys for 274 residences	451	Security assessments were conducted, including 313 residential security surveys
Conduct of 3,437 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all mission staff	Yes	UNAMID conducted 164 sessions on security awareness for 3,800 persons and 11 sessions on contingency plans for 960 persons
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff	Yes	UNAMID held 76 sessions with over 5,900 participants

Regional Service Centre

85. During the reporting period, the Regional Service Centre provided effective and efficient logistical and administrative services to its client missions in the areas of allowances and payments services; benefits and entitlements services; financial reporting services; regional information and communications technology services; and the operation of the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient finance services delivery to clients

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 Maintenance of the time required to pay valid vendor invoices within 27 days (2013/14: 98 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	99 per cent of commercial vendor invoices were processed within 27 days
5.1.2 Percentage of prompt payment discounts obtained from vendors (2013/14: 92 per cent; 2014/15: 100 per cent; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	96 per cent of prompt payment discounts were obtained from vendors. The target of 100 per cent could not be achieved owing to delays in the certification of invoices and receipt of funds by the Regional Service Centre to process payments within the agreed timeline. The missions were informed of such instances
5.1.3 Maintenance of the time required to process personnel claims (including posting in the financial system) within 21 working days (2013/14: 30 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	59 per cent of personnel claims were processed within 21 working days. This was mainly due to increased processing time for these transactions during the deployment of Umoja Extension 1 while systems and procedures were being stabilized
5.1.4 Percentage of payroll-related payments processed before the monthly due date (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 100 per cent)	98 per cent of payroll-related payments were processed before the monthly due date. In other instances, owing to lack of banking details of payees, payments had to blocked until full bank details were available
5.1.5 Maintenance of the time required to process non-payroll-related payments within 3 working days after the run of automatic payments (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 85 per cent)	Achieved. 92 per cent of non-payroll-related payments were processed within 3 working days
5.1.6 Level of customer satisfaction with finance services (claims, vendor and payroll services) (2013/14: 42 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 80 per cent)	An average of 74 per cent of customers were satisfied with financial services (claims, vendor and payroll services) during the period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Processing of 21,659 vendor payments, including 2,492 for UNAMID	3,962	Vendor payments were processed for UNAMID
Payment of 58,285 personnel claims, including 14,070 for UNAMID	6,529	Claims were processed for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.2: Effective and efficient education grant processing support to clients

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.2.1 Proportion of education grant requests (claims and advances) processed within 4 weeks (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 96 per cent)	62 per cent of education grant requests were processed within 4 weeks. The main reasons for the lower achievement were the delayed implementation of the relevant component of Umoja Extension 1, which was postponed from November to December 2015, and the technical challenges associated with the deployed education grant solution in Umoja (such as incorrect proration for incomplete school years), which caused a backlog of claims for 1.5 months. In addition, the available time for processing of education grants has been reduced by 25 per cent because claims and advances cannot be processed during the monthly payroll freeze period, which lasts from 3 to 5 working days
5.2.2 Proportion of non-compliant education grant requests (claims and advances) returned within 14 days (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	54 per cent of non-compliant education grant requests were returned within 14 days

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Processing of 6,126 education grant requests (claims and advances), including 1,818 from UNAMID	1,109	Education grant requests were processed for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.3: Effective and efficient travel support to clients

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.3.1 Maintenance of the time to process entitlement travel requests within 14 days (2013/14: 64 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	91 per cent of the entitlement travel requests were processed within 14 days, marking an improvement in relation to the previous period. During the period under review, the number of travel requests processed grew considerably. The processing of travel requests became more efficient, as all the information needed by processors to approve entitlement travels was available in the system
5.3.2 Maintenance of the time to issue tickets for official travel within 7 days (2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	77 per cent of the tickets for official travel were issued within 7 days. The delays were mainly caused by waiting time for visas and for travelers' confirmation of authorized itinerary and personal deviations. Delays were also caused by difficulties faced in booking seats, especially during the peak season

5.3.3 Compliance with the requirement to purchase tickets 16 calendar days or more in advance of official travel (2013/14: 36 per cent; 2014/15: 75 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	67 per cent of the tickets were purchased 16 calendar days or more in advance of official travel. Non-achievement was due to internal delays in nominating staff for training/meetings, as well as unavoidable operational exigencies of the mission. Some delays were caused by the travelers not raising their request for travel authorization in a timely manner
5.3.4 Level of customer satisfaction with official and entitlement travel services (2013/14: 60 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Respondents registered a 60 per cent overall rate of satisfaction with the official and entitlement travel services in the client survey conducted in May 2016. Following the implementation of Umoja, there have been some technical issues with the travel module which may have affected clients' satisfaction level

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
16,386 airline tickets issued to civilian staff and uniformed personnel, including 4,569 for UNAMID	4,195	Airline tickets were issued for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.4: Effective and efficient check-in/check-out support to clients

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.4.1 Maintenance of the time required to complete international personnel check-ins within 2 days (2013/14: 86 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 98 per cent of all check-ins for international staff were completed within 2 days
5.4.2 Maintenance of the time required to complete United Nations Volunteer check-ins within 2 days (2013/14: 95 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of all check-ins for United Nations Volunteers were completed within 2 days
5.4.3 Maintenance of the time required to complete uniformed personnel check-ins within 2 days (2013/14: 90 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	97 per cent of all check-ins for Uniformed personnel were completed within 2 days
5.4.4 Maintenance of the time required to complete international personnel check-outs within 1 day (2013/14: 20 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent	84 per cent of all checkouts for international personnel were completed within 1 day. The shortfall was due to delays in receipt of documentation from client missions. As the Regional Service Centre is the last actor in the check-out process, any prior delay in the process will translate into a delay in the Centre's output

5.4.5 Maintenance of the time required to complete United Nations Volunteer check-outs within 1 day (2013/14: 5 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of all checkouts for United Nations Volunteers were completed within 1 day
5.4.6 Maintenance of the time required to complete uniformed personnel check-outs within 3 days (2013/14: 13 per cent; 2014/15: 98 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	89 per cent of all check-outs for uniformed personnel were completed within 3 days. The gap was due to delays in receipt of check-out documents from client missions
5.4.7 Level of customer satisfaction with check-in and check-out services (2013/14: 45 per cent; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 75 per cent)	56 per cent of the respondents showed overall satisfaction with check-in and check-out services in the client survey conducted in May 2016

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Check-in and check-out of 1,337 civilian personnel inclusive of international staff and United Nations Volunteers, including 342 from UNAMID	5	Check-ins and check-outs were processed for UNAMID
Check-in and check-out of 2,004 uniformed personnel, including 1,014 from UNAMID	0	Check-ins and check-outs were processed for UNAMID

Expected accomplishment 5.5: Effective and efficient financial reporting support to clients

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.5.1 Provision of monthly financial reports (trial balance and other accompanying statements) within 15 working days after the close of the month (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of the monthly financial reports were submitted to United Nations Headquarters within 15 working days after the close of the month
5.5.2 Provision of monthly bank reconciliation statements within 10 working days after the close of the month (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of the monthly bank reconciliation statements were provided to United Nations Headquarters within 10 working days after the close of the month

5.5.3 Monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions processed and booked to the general ledger and outgoing inter-office voucher reports produced within 10 working days after the close of the month (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 90 per cent of the monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions were processed and booked to the general ledger and outgoing inter-office voucher reports produced within 10 working days after the close of the month up to November 2015. From December 2015, the indicator relating to inter-office voucher instructions was no longer applicable to the Regional Service Centre, as this became an automated process within Umoja

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly financial reports (up to the trial balance stage) for 14 client missions, including UNAMID, prepared in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards	12	Monthly financial reports were prepared for UNAMID
240 monthly bank reconciliation reports prepared for 20 client-mission house banks, including for UNAMID	36	Monthly bank reconciliation reports were prepared for UNAMID
264 monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions and outgoing inter-office voucher reports produced for 11 client missions, including for UNAMID	72	Monthly incoming inter-office voucher instructions. From December 2016, inter-office voucher instructions were no longer performed by the Regional Service Centre as it became an automated process within Umoja, therefore the indicator was no longer applicable. Also, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER) closed during the period

Expected accomplishment 5.6: Effective and efficient information technology support to the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe and client missions

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.6.1 Maintenance of the time required to send telephone bills to end users within 7 days of receipt of client-mission verified invoice (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 97 per cent; 2015/16: 97 per cent)	Achieved. 100 per cent of telephone bills were sent to end users within 7 days of receipt
5.6.2 Maintenance of network performance (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 99 per cent network uptime per month; 2015/16: 99 per cent network uptime per month)	Not applicable. The network performance monitoring function has been consolidated and centralized in the United Nations Global Service Centre

5.6.3 Maintenance of the response time to Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents and requests for service (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 100 per cent within 3 hours; 2015/16: 100 per cent within 3 hours)	99 per cent of the Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents and requests for service were responded to within 3 hours for the first 3 quarters of the reporting period. Data for the last quarter are not included owing to the realignment of the communications and information technology catalogue, which affected reporting by location
5.6.4 Maintenance of the resolution time for Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents within specified time according to priority level (critical within 3 hours, high within 6 hours, medium within 12 hours and low within 48 hours) (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 98 per cent)	No low-priority or critical incidents were reported. 57 per cent of high-priority incidents were resolved within 6 hours. 77 per cent of medium-priority incidents were resolved within 12 hours for the first 3 quarters of the reporting period. Data for the last quarter are not included owing to the realignment of the communications and information technology catalogue, which affected reporting by location 81 per cent of the Entebbe-based communications and information technology incidents were resolved within the time frame specified by priority level for the first 3 quarters of the reporting period. The target was not achieved largely owing to resolution of incidents occurring during the Umoja roll-out and migration to a new telephone system
5.6.5 Maintenance of the time to fulfil, close or resolve Entebbe-based communications and information technology service requests within specified time according to priority level (critical within 2 hours, high within 4 hours, medium within 24 hours and low within 48 hours) (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 97 per cent)	89 per cent of the service requests were resolved within the specified time frame. The target was not achieved largely owing to resolution of requests for service during the Umoja roll-out and migration to a new telephone system. In addition, some maintenance activities, such as cabling, needed to be outsourced, thus delaying service delivery
5.6.6 Level of customers' satisfaction with regional communications and information technology services (2012/13: not applicable; 2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 90 per cent; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	87 per cent of client missions were satisfied with the services of the regional information and communication technology services according to the client survey conducted in May 2016

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring of compliance with Information and Communications Technology Division standards	0	Compliance monitoring activities were undertaken for UNAMID

Evaluation and implementation of 3 regional projects in alignment with the Information and Communications Technology Division strategy of centralization, mobility and near-zero footprint in client missions	3	Projects were implemented: (a) Autonomous connectivity: High-bandwidth, low-latency satellite system was implemented in 7 of 8 sites, providing reliable access to Umoja, the Field Support Suite, videoconferencing and the Internet: Juba (UNMISS), Bangui (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)), Goma and Kinshasa (United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)), Mogadishu (United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)), Abyei (UNISFA) and Wau (UNMISS). Implementation in the remaining site (Entebbe) is anticipated during the fourth quarter of 2016 (b) Integrated physical security: This project, including 24/7 video surveillance, access control to premises, intrusion detection and optional biometrics, has commenced in Mogadishu, Entebbe and Juba. Implementation will be concluded during the fourth quarter of 2016 (c) Mobile workforce initiative: Point to Multi-Point microwave system installed to provide critical RSCE staff with reliable high-speed access to the UN network from their residences and other key locations along the Entebbe-Kampala corridor
Establishment of a regional innovation laboratory for testing and implementing new information and communications technology services	Yes	The regional innovation laboratory was established. The laboratory has launched 2 initiatives: (a) the radio interoperability system, which allows interoperability among diverse types of communication equipment, and (b) long-term evolution, which enables high-speed, high-capacity voice, video and data transmissions in adverse environments
Coordination of regional greening initiatives resulting in a significant increase in the use of alternative energy sources	Yes	The Regional Information and Communications Technology Services facilitated regional collaborations on greening initiatives. In 2015/16, solar and solar hybrid systems were launched in UNMISS, MINUSCA, UNISFA and UNAMID
Establishment of centralized information and communications technology technical training programmes for the region, including signals systems training for military contingents, civilian induction training and training on equipment issuance and Tetra	Yes	The United Nations military signals academy and regional information and communications technology training programme were established and curricula developed. In total, 54 courses were held and 860 military and civilian staff participated in training during the 2015/16 period

Effective management of 27,147 telephone accounts, including 7,924 telephone accounts for UNAMID	8,347	Telephone accounts were effectively managed for UNAMID
Establishment and testing of operational resilience capacity in Entebbe	Yes	The information and communications technology operational resilience plan was updated in November 2015 and tested on 29 June 2016, including a disaster recovery exercise

Expected accomplishment 5.7: Effective and efficient regional transportation support to client missions

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.7.1 Increased number of troops and police moved (with coordination by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre) as compared with total troop and police strength in the region (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: not applicable; 2015/16: 90 per cent)	Not achieved. Following the increased baggage volume and weight entitlement per contingent, a suitable aircraft (wide-body jet) was supposed to be made available for Control Centre tasking. However, the Control Centre still does not have access to this aircraft, and has not been able to conduct the planned troop movement flights
5.7.2 Increased utilization of passenger and cargo/baggage capacity for troop and police movement flights (2013/14: 67 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2015/16: 76 per cent)	Not achieved. The Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre was unable to achieve this indicator because of the lack of a wide-body aircraft to conduct troop movements
5.7.3 Increased utilization of passenger and cargo/baggage capacity for integrated regional flight schedule flights (2013/14: 40 per cent; 2014/15: 70 per cent; 2015/16: 70 per cent)	66 per cent of the integrated regional scheduled flights were utilized for passenger and cargo/baggage capacity. The initial plan for the integrated regional flight included UNISFA, MINUSCA, MONUSCO and UNMISS. In October 2015, MINUSCA withdrew from the regional flight arrangement owing to the resumption of commercial flights for the Nairobi-Bangui line, which substantially reduced the potential passenger/cargo capacity utilization
5.7.4 Increased percentage of client missions satisfied with transportation services (2013/14: 69 per cent; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 83 per cent)	Achieved. 86 per cent of customers were satisfied with transportation services according to the client survey conducted in May 2016
5.7.5 Increased number of troop- and police-contributing countries satisfied with the Integrated Control Centre rotation service provided (2013/14: not applicable; 2014/15: 80 per cent; 2015/16: 80 per cent)	78 per cent of uniformed personnel were satisfied with the Integrated Control Centre rotation service provided during the period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Coordination of 638 troop and police movement flights using United Nations long-term charter aircraft, including 12 for UNAMID	0	Troop movement flights were conducted for UNAMID
22,348 troops and police moved, including 420 troops and police personnel for UNAMID	0	Troops and police personnel were moved for UNAMID
99 surge (ad hoc) flights conducted as VIP flights, security evacuations and among African missions outside the region, including 10 for UNAMID	0	Flights were conducted for UNAMID
Establishment of a regional out-of-mission aircraft handling service contract	No	A scope of work for a regional out-of-mission aircraft ground handling and flight services contract was prepared by the Transportation and Movements Integrated Control Centre and submitted to the Logistics Support Division of the Department of Field Support for technical clearance. The assessment of the Logistics Support Division was that air operators are capable of obtaining ground handling services outside of the mission area and can be reimbursed by the United Nations, thus there was no need to establish the ground handling contracts at airports around the world
Coordination of 3 regional movement technical training events	No	During the reporting period there were no technical training events coordinated within individual missions

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)/(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	6 848.4	6 750.9	97.5	1.4
Military contingents	425 169.6	430 011.0	(4 841.4)	(1.1)
United Nations police	60 932.2	63 040.5	(2 108.3)	(3.5)
Formed police units	58 571.4	57 038.5	1 532.9	2.6
Subtotal	**551 521.6**	**556 840.9**	**(5 319.3)**	**(1.0)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	194 111.5	162 095.8	32 015.7	16.5
National staff	69 122.7	78 455.0	(9 332.3)	(13.5)
United Nations Volunteers	10 058.4	9 614.8	443.6	4.4
General temporary assistance	4 466.3	4 087.1	379.2	8.5
Government-provided personnel	326.3	276.7	49.6	15.2
Subtotal	**278 085.2**	**254 529.3**	**23 555.9**	**8.5**
Operational costs				
Civilian electoral observers	–	–	–	–
Consultants	173.3	471.2	(297.9)	(171.9)
Official travel	4 646.6	5 454.0	(807.4)	(17.4)
Facilities and infrastructure	85 612.5	64 083.1	21 529.4	25.1
Ground transportation	11 271.9	11 773.5	(501.6)	(4.4)
Air transportation	96 860.0	81 075.4	15 784.6	16.3
Naval transportation	–	470.2	(470.2)	–
Communications	25 850.3	15 842.3	10 008.0	38.7
Information technology	16 700.2	18 879.0	(2 178.8)	(13.0)
Medical	1 488.6	1 028.9	459.7	30.9
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	27 954.5	31 668.3	(3 713.8)	(13.3)
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	2 000.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	**272 557.9**	**232 745.9**	**39 812.0**	**14.6**
Gross requirements	**1 102 164.7**	**1 044 116.1**	**58 048.5**	**5.3**
Staff assessment income	23 968.5	24 041.1	(72.6)	(0.3)
Net requirements	**1 078 196.2**	**1 020 075.0**	**58 121.1**	**5.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**1 102 164.7**	**1 044 116.1**	**58 048.5**	**5.3**

B. Financial resources for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1)–(2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Civilian personnel				
International staff	5 026.3	2 778.7	2 247.6	44.7
National staff	1 240.3	931.9	308.4	24.9
United Nations Volunteers	–	–	–	–
General temporary assistance	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	**6 266.6**	**3 710.6**	**2 556.0**	**40.8**
Operational costs				
Consultants	86.1	41.2	44.9	52.2
Official travel	49.8	116.7	(66.9)	(134.3)
Facilities and infrastructure	1 210.1	1 829.4	(619.3)	(51.2)
Ground transportation	47.7	21.7	26.0	54.5
Air transportation	–	–	–	–
Communications	1 093.0	509.4	583.6	53.4
Information technology	796.2	214.5	581.7	73.1
Medical	25.3	13.3	12.0	47.4
Special equipment	–	–	–	–
Other supplies, services and equipment	52.2	10.1	42.1	80.7
Subtotal	**3 360.4**	**2 756.2**	**604.2**	**18.0**
Gross requirements	**9 627.0**	**6 466.7**	**3 160.3**	**32.8**
Staff assessment income	696.5	413.8	282.7	40.6
Net requirements	**8 930.5**	**6 052.9**	**2 877.6**	**32.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	–	–	–	–
Total requirements	**9 627.0**	**6 466.7**	**3 160.3**	**32.8**

86. The reduced requirements for the Regional Service Centre in the performance period were attributable mainly to: (a) the higher actual vacancy rate of 18.5 per cent for international staff experienced during the reporting period compared with the budgeted 5 per cent as a consequence of the freeze in the recruitment of international staff owing to the ongoing implementation of the nationalization of Field Service posts coupled with the reduction in the post adjustment multiplier for Entebbe to 27 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 35.4 per cent; (b) reduced requirements for communications, attributable mainly to the cancellation of the high-bandwidth/low-latency solution contract and the transfer of communication equipment from UNMEER to the Centre, resulting in the cancellation of planned

acquisitions for the 2015/16 period; and (c) reduced requirements for information technology services, attributable mainly to the reduced actual number of 21 contractual IT personnel during the reporting period compared to the budgeted number of 24, the non-utilization of the Centre's share for centralized IT services owing to delayed deployment of a centralised project, and the transfer of IT equipment from UNMEER to the Regional Service Centre, resulting in the cancellation of planned acquisitions for the 2015/16 period. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for facilities and infrastructure, attributable mainly to the increased requirements for the completion of the Centre office facilities, which was carried over from the 2014/15 period to the 2015/16 period.

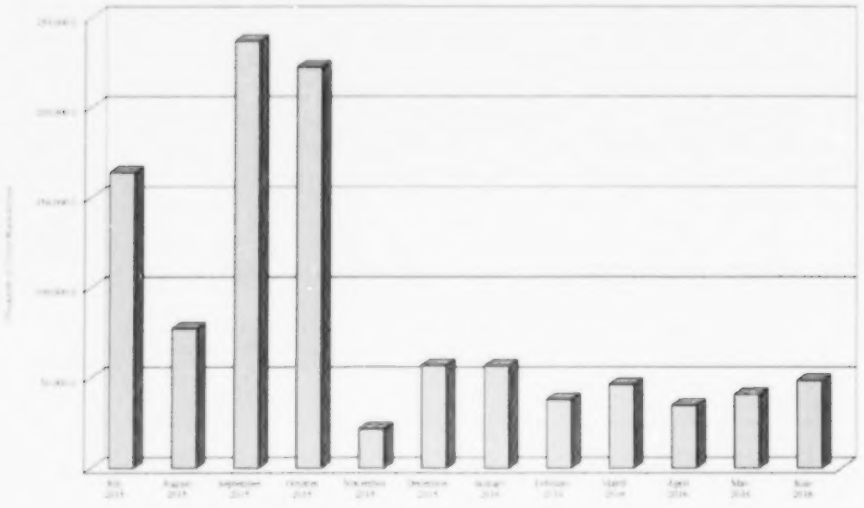
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I Military and police personnel	551 521.6	5 339.5	556 861.1
II Civilian personnel	278 085.2	(324.6)	277 760.6
III Operational costs	272 557.9	(5 014.9)	267 543.0
Total	**1 102 164.7**	–	**1 102 164.7**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**0.5**

87. During the reporting period, funds were redeployed to group I, military and police personnel, to cover higher-than-planned requirements for standard troop cost reimbursement and self-sustainment owing to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 9.4 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 13 per cent for military contingents; the increased requirements for United Nations police owing to the higher-than-budgeted average cost of rotations; and payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of United Nations police who were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2015/16 period. The redeployment from group II, civilian personnel, was possible mainly because of the higher actual average vacancy rate for international staff, while the redeployment from group III, operational costs, was possible primarily because of lower requirements under the facilities and infrastructure, air transportation and communications expenditure classes.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



88. Higher expenditures in July 2015 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for rations for military contingents and petrol, oil and lubricants. Higher expenditures in September and October 2015 were attributable mainly to the creation of obligations for standard troop cost reimbursement and contingent-owned equipment for the entire 2015/16 period. This was done to facilitate the transfer of financial management tools from legacy systems to Umoja, as part of cluster 4 data migration.

E. Other revenue and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Investment revenue	2 296.3
Other/miscellaneous revenue	3 252.8
Voluntary contributions in cash	–
Prior-period adjustments	–
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	20 874.9
Total	**26 424.0**

F. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	75 689.9
Formed police units	13 617.0
Subtotal	**89 306.9**
Self-sustainment	
Military contingents	58 950.4
Formed police units	6 657.7
Subtotal	**65 608.1**
Total	**154 915.0**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.5	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Intensified operational condition factor	2.9	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	4.3	1 July 2014	1 July 2014
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0 to 3.5		

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	3 134.1
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-
Total	**3 134.1**

[a] Includes the value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan ($1,232,800) and services in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement, including landing rights at airports ($785,100), airport and embarkation/disembarkation fees ($886,000) and vehicle registration fees ($230,200).

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	($4 841.4)	(1.1%)

89. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to higher-than-budgeted costs for: (a) reimbursement to contributing countries for military personnel and for self-sustainment, owing mainly to the lower actual average vacancy rate of 9.4 per cent for military contingent personnel in the 2015/16 period, compared with the budgeted rate of 13 per cent; (b) payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of military staff and liaison officers who were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2015/16 period; and (c) increased requirements for freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the unanticipated relocation of a military contingent. The increased requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for: (a) travel, emplacement and rotation, owing mainly to lower-than-budgeted repatriation costs for three military contingents; and (b) lower expenditure for contingent-owned equipment owing to the delayed deployment of a military contingent and higher-than-anticipated unserviceability and non-deployment factors.

	Variance	
United Nations police	($2 108.3)	(3.5%)

90. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the higher-than-budgeted average cost of rotations, and to the payment of full mission subsistence allowance to a higher-than-planned number of United Nations police who were not housed in UNAMID-provided accommodation during the 2015/16 period.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$1 532.9	2.6%

91. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-budgeted expenditure on rotations, owing to lower rotation costs for three formed police units, and reduced requirements for self-sustainment owing to lower-than-anticipated expenditure on reimbursement for facilities and infrastructure, communications and medical services. The reduced requirements were offset in part by increased requirements for contingent-owned equipment owing to the better-than-anticipated serviceability and deployment factors and to reimbursements to formed police units whose equipment could not be repatriated in time owing to operational reasons.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
International staff	$32 015.7	16.5%

92. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher combined actual average vacancy rate of 19 per cent, compared with 5 per cent applied in the budget for both the Operation and the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe, owing primarily to the challenges faced by the Operation in obtaining visas for international staff and the higher-than-expected number of international staff who left the Operation during the performance period.

	Variance	
National staff	($9 332.3)	(13.5%)

93. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) additional expenditure on salaries and staff assessment following the application of revised salary scales for the national General Service and the National Professional Officer categories, reflecting an increase of 34 per cent and 45 per cent respectively, effective 1 September 2015; (b) increased requirements for common staff costs owing to the payment of end-of-assignment entitlements following the abolishment of 475 national posts effective 31 December 2015; (c) the payment of accrued overtime wages to security personnel who separated from the Operation on 31 December 2015; and (d) some of the expenditure for national general temporary assistance staff salaries being recorded under national staff.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$443.6	4.4%

94. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 8 per cent for international United Nations Volunteer positions, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 1 per cent.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$379.2	8.5%

95. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to requirements for national general temporary assistance staff salaries being initially budgeted under general temporary assistance, whereas the expenditure was recorded under national staff. The reduced requirements were offset in part by higher expenditures resulting from the lower actual average vacancy rate of 15.8 per cent for international staff funded under general temporary assistance, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 30 per cent.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$49.6	15.2%

96. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to fewer rotations of government-provided personnel owing to extensions granted to personnel who were already deployed.

	Variance	
Consultants	($297.9)	(171.9%)

97. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to requirements for training fees being initially budgeted under other supplies, services and equipment, whereas some of the expenditure was recorded under consultants.

	Variance	
Official travel	($807.4)	(17.4%)

98. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to more frequent travel in relation to: (a) the renewed mediation efforts to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur; (b) the protection of civilians activities of the Operation; and (c) the provision of operational support by various components of the Mission Support Division to ensure smooth delivery of all services throughout the mission area. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower training travel requirements, owing primarily to the Operation's emphasis on conducting training activities in the mission area rather than externally whenever possible and the increased use of e-learning training techniques.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$21 529.4	25.1%

99. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the lower actual average cost of $0.85 per litre for generator fuel during the 2015/16 period, compared with the budgeted cost of $1.02 per litre; (b) the requirements for contractual personnel being initially budgeted under facilities and infrastructure, whereas the expenditure was recorded under other supplies, services and equipment; (c) the lower-than-planned utilization of Government of the Sudan special security forces for the provision of security services; (d) the cancellation of some architectural and demolition services planned for the 2015/16 period; and (e) fewer than planned acquisition activities undertaken by the Operation in respect of engineering supplies, in light of delays experienced in the customs clearance process.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($501.6)	(4.4%)

100. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) higher-than-budgeted expenditure for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to increased utilization of ground transportation vehicles during the period, owing primarily to the decision to repatriate three military contingents and a formed police unit by road from team sites to sector headquarters, and the increased number of convoys escorted by the uniformed personnel during the period; and (b) a marked increase in the local liability insurance premiums effective for the latter part of the performance period. The increased requirements were offset in part by lower-than-planned acquisition costs for vehicles and the non-establishment of the repairs and maintenance contract for heavy equipment owing to delays in the approval process.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$15 784.6	16.3%

101. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the non-deployment of four military utility helicopters; (b) lower rental costs for fixed-wing aircraft owing to the replacement of one fixed-wing DHC-8 aircraft with one ATR-72 aircraft; (c) fewer than anticipated flight hours owing primarily to adverse weather conditions and flight restrictions; and (d) lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to a lower number of litres of aviation fuel consumed than anticipated, and a lower price per litre (budgeted $0.97 per litre as compared with actual price of $0.78 per litre). The reduced requirements were offset in part by payments made for the settlement of invoices in respect of contractual arrangements from prior periods for five rotary-wing aircraft.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	($470.2)	–

102. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to the acquisition of shipping containers necessitated by growing demurrage charges as a result of delays in the customs clearance process.

	Variance	
Communications	$10 008.0	38.7%

103. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) lower-than-anticipated requirements for Internet services; (b) reduction in charges for voice communications through increased utilization of Voice over Internet Protocol technology; (c) reduced requirements for spare parts owing to the ongoing centralization of the back-end infrastructure supporting the voice radio network; (d) lower expenditure for public information services and printing and reproduction; and (e) requirements for satellite transponder charges and the Tetra centralization project being initially budgeted under communications, whereas some of the expenditure was recorded under information technology.

	Variance	
Information technology	($2 178.8)	(13.0%)

104. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to requirements for satellite transponder charges and the Tetra centralization project being initially budgeted under communications, whereas some of the expenditure was recorded under information technology. The increased requirements were offset in part by the delay in the implementation of some centralized information technology projects and lower-than-planned expenditure on spare parts and supplies.

	Variance	
Medical	$459.7	30.9%

105. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to lower-than-planned expenditure for medical services.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($3 713.8)	(13.3%)

106. The increased requirements were attributable mainly to requirements for national individual contractors hired to provide services in the areas of construction, maintenance services, fleet maintenance operations, ground handling and other tarmac and terminal operations being initially budgeted under various classes, whereas the expenditure was recorded under other services, supplies and equipment. The increased requirements were offset in part by: (a) the reduced expenditure on bank charges, owing to a decrease in banking transactions following the implementation of Umoja extension 1; (b) lower freight costs owing to the increased utilization of equipment owned by the Operation for shipping-related activities; and (c) requirements for training fees being initially budgeted under other supplies, services and equipment, whereas some of the expenditure was recorded under consultants.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

107. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNAMID are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $58,048,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other revenue for the period ended 30 June 2016, amounting to $26,424,000 from investment revenue ($2,296,300), other/miscellaneous revenue ($3,252,800), and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($20,874,900).**

VI. Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/286

(A/70/742)

Request/recommendation	*Action taken to implement request/recommendation*
The Advisory Committee looks forward to analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures for the 2015/16 financial period, including through the provision of additional analytical information in the next performance reports as well as in the periodic updates on redeployments between groups and classes of expenditure, as described in paragraph 28 above (para. 33).	Variances between budgeted and actual expenditures are analysed in the present report on the budget performance of UNAMID Redeployments between groups and classes of expenditures during the performance period are also analysed UNAMID benefitted from Umoja in analysing the variances between budgeted and actual expenditures and redeployments between groups and classes of expenditures